FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILLS NOS. 53 & 60

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY
2021

0461S.12T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 27.010, 50.327, 56.380, 56.455, 57.280, 57.317, 84.400, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 191.677, 191.1165, 192.2520, 197.135, 211.181, 211.211, 211.435, 211.438, 211.439, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.195, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655, 217.660, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.777, 217.829, 221.105, 304.022, 304.050, 307.175, 452.410, 455.010, 455.032, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 475.120, 488.029, 545.940, 549.500, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.120, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 565.240, 566.145, 571.030, 575.155, 575.157, 575.180, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 590.030, 590.070, 610.120, 610.122, 610.140, 650.055, and 650.058, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one hundred one new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions, a delayed effective date for certain sections, and an emergency clause for certain sections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 27.010, 50.327, 56.380, 56.455, 57.280, 57.317, 84.400, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 191.677, 191.1165, 192.2520, 197.135, 211.181, 211.211, 211.435, 211.438, 211.439, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.195, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655,

EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

217.660, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.777, 217.829, 221.105, 304.022, 304.050, 307.175, 452.410, 455.010, 455.032, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 475.120, 488.029, 545.940, 549.500, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.120, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 565.240, 566.145, 571.030, 575.155, 575.157, 575.180, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 590.030, 590.070, 610.120, 610.122, 610.140, 650.055, and 650.058, RSMo, are repealed and one hundred one new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 27.010, 50.327, 56.380, 56.455, 57.280, 57.317, 84.400, 84.575, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 191.677, 191.1165, 192.2520, 197.135, 211.012, 211.072, 211.181, 211.211, 211.435, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.195, 217.199, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.777, 217.829, 217.845, 221.065, 221.105, 304.022, 304.050, 307.175, 452.410, 455.010, 455.032, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 475.120, 479.162, 488.016, 488.029, 491.016, 545.940, 546.265, 547.031, 549.500, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.120, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 565.058, 565.240, 566.145, 571.030, 574.110, 574.203, 575.155, 575.157, 575.180, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 590.030, 590.070, 590.075, 590.192, 590.805, 590.1265, 610.120, 610.122, 610.140, 650.055, and 650.058, to read as follows:

27.010. The attorney general for the state of Missouri shall be elected at each general election at which a governor and other state officers are elected, and his **or her** term shall begin at 12:00 noon on the second Monday in January next succeeding his **or her** election, and shall continue for four years, or until his **or her** successor is elected and qualified. The attorney general shall **[**reside

at the seat of government and**]** keep his **or her** office in the supreme court building, and receive an annual salary of sixty-five thousand dollars plus any salary adjustment provided pursuant to section 105.005, payable out of the state treasury. The salary shall constitute the total compensation for all duties to be performed by him **or her** and there shall be no further payments made to or accepted by him **or her** for the performance of any duty now required of him **or her** under any existing law. The attorney general shall devote his **or her** full time to **[**his**]** **the** office, and, except in the performance of his **or her** official duties, shall not engage in the practice of law.

50.327. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the salary schedules contained in sections 49.082, 50.334, 50.343, 51.281, 51.282, 52.269, 53.082, 53.083, 54.261, 54.320, 55.091, 56.265, **[**57.317,**]** 58.095, and 473.742 shall be set as a base schedule for those county officials. Except when it is necessary to increase newly elected or reelected county officials' salaries, in accordance with Section 13, Article VII, Constitution of Missouri, to comply with the requirements of this section, the salary commission in all counties except charter counties in this state shall be responsible for the computation of salaries of all county officials; provided, however, that any percentage salary adjustments in a county shall be equal for all such officials in that county.

2. Upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of part-time prosecutors contained in section 56.265 and the county offices contained in sections 49.082, 50.334, 50.343, 51.281, 51.282, 52.269, 53.082, 53.083, 54.261, 54.320, 55.091, 58.095, and 473.742 may be increased by up to two thousand dollars greater than

the compensation provided by the salary schedules; provided, however, that any vote to increase compensation be effective for all county offices in that county **subject to the salary commission**.

[3. Upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of a county sheriff as provided in section 57.317 may be increased by up to six thousand dollars greater than the compensation provided by the salary schedule of such section.

4. The salary commission of any county of the third classification may amend the base schedules for the computation of salaries for county officials referenced in subsection 1 of this section to include assessed valuation factors in excess of three hundred million dollars; provided that the percentage of any adjustments in assessed valuation factors shall be equal for all such officials in that county.**]**

56.380. It is unlawful for the circuit attorneys or the assistant circuit attorneys of the courts of this state having jurisdiction of criminals within cities in this state having a population of seven hundred thousand inhabitants or more to contract for, directly or indirectly, or to accept, receive or take any fee, reward, promise or undertaking, or gift or valuable thing of any kind whatsoever, except the salary of his **or her** office prescribed by law, for aiding, advising, promoting or procuring any indictment, true bill or legal process of any kind whatsoever against any person or party, or for aiding, promoting, counseling or procuring the detection, discovery, apprehension, prosecution or conviction of any person upon any charge whatsoever, or for aiding, advising or counseling of or concerning, or for procuring, promoting or effecting the discovery or recovery,

by any means whatever, of any valuable thing which is secreted or detained from the possession of the owner or lawful custodian thereof. Any officer who is convicted of the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections **[**and human resources**]** for not more than seven years and in addition shall forfeit his **or her** office.

56.455. In addition to his **or her** other duties, the circuit attorney of the City of St. Louis shall make a detailed report of all information in his **or her** possession pertaining to each person committed to the state penitentiary by the circuit court of the City of St. Louis to the director of the state department of corrections **[**and human resources**]** and to the state **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**. The report shall include such information as may be requested by such director or board and shall include a summary of such evidence as to the prior convictions of the convict, his **or her** mental condition, education and other personal background information which is available to the circuit attorney as well as the date of the crime for which the convict was sentenced, whether he **or she** was tried or pleaded guilty, and such facts as are available as to the aggravating or mitigating circumstances of the crime. The circuit attorney may include in the report his **or her** recommendation as to whether the convict should be kept in a maximum security institution. The report shall be transmitted within twenty days after the date of the conviction or at such other time as is prescribed by the director of the department of corrections **[**and human resources**]** or **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**.

57.280. 1. Sheriffs shall receive a charge for service of any summons, writ or other order of court, in

connection with any civil case, and making on the same either a return indicating service, a non est return or a nulla bona return, the sum of twenty dollars for each item to be served, except that a sheriff shall receive a charge for service of any subpoena, and making a return on the same, the sum of ten dollars; however, no such charge shall be collected in any proceeding when court costs are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. In addition to such charge, the sheriff shall be entitled to receive for each mile actually traveled in serving any summons, writ, subpoena or other order of court the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile, provided that such mileage shall not be charged for more than one subpoena or summons or other writ served in the same cause on the same trip. All of such charges shall be received by the sheriff who is requested to perform the service. Except as otherwise provided by law, all charges made pursuant to this section shall be collected by the court clerk as court costs and are payable prior to the time the service is rendered; provided that if the amount of such charge cannot be readily determined, then the sheriff shall receive a deposit based upon the likely amount of such charge, and the balance of such charge shall be payable immediately upon ascertainment of the proper amount of said charge. A sheriff may refuse to perform any service in any action or proceeding, other than when court costs are waived as provided by law, until the charge provided by this section is paid. Failure to receive the charge shall not affect the validity of the service.

2. The sheriff shall receive for receiving and paying moneys on execution or other process, where lands or goods

have been levied and advertised and sold, five percent on five hundred dollars and four percent on all sums above five hundred dollars, and half of these sums, when the money is paid to the sheriff without a levy, or where the lands or goods levied on shall not be sold and the money is paid to the sheriff or person entitled thereto, his agent or attorney. The party at whose application any writ, execution, subpoena or other process has issued from the court shall pay the sheriff's costs for the removal, transportation, storage, safekeeping and support of any property to be seized pursuant to legal process before such seizure. The sheriff shall be allowed for each mile, going and returning from the courthouse of the county in which he resides to the place where the court is held, the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for all allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to garnishment proceeds.

3. The sheriff upon the receipt of the charge herein provided for shall pay into the treasury of the county any and all charges received pursuant to the provisions of this section. The funds collected pursuant to this section, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars in any calendar year, shall be held in a fund established by the county treasurer, which may be expended at the discretion of the sheriff for the furtherance of the sheriff's set duties. Any such funds in excess of fifty thousand dollars in any calendar year shall be placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the county. Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the procurement of services and equipment to support the operation of the sheriff's office. Moneys in the fund established pursuant to this subsection shall not lapse to

the county general revenue fund at the end of any county budget or fiscal year.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3 of this section to the contrary, the sheriff, or any other person specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278, shall receive ten dollars for service of any summons, writ, subpoena, or other order of the court included under subsection 1 of this section, in addition to the charge for such service that each sheriff receives under subsection 1 of this section. The money received by the sheriff, or any other person specially appointed to serve in a county that receives funds under section 57.278, under this subsection shall be paid into the county treasury and the county treasurer shall make such money payable to the state treasurer. The state treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the deputy sheriff salary supplementation fund created under section 57.278.

5. Sheriffs shall receive up to fifty dollars for service of any summons, writ, or other order of the court in connection with any eviction proceeding, in addition to the charge for such service that each sheriff receives under this section. All of such charges shall be received by the sheriff who is requested to perform the service and shall be paid to the county treasurer in a fund established by the county treasurer, which may be expended at the discretion of the sheriff for the furtherance of the sheriff's set duties. All charges shall be payable prior to the time the service is rendered; provided that if the amount of such charge cannot be readily determined, then the sheriff shall receive a deposit based upon the likely amount of such charge, and the balance of such charge shall be payable

immediately upon ascertainment of the proper amount of said charge.

57.317. 1. **(1)** The county sheriff in any county[, other than in a] **of the** first **or second** classification [chartered county,] shall receive an annual salary **equal to eighty percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county.**

(2) The county sheriff in any county of the third or fourth classification shall receive an annual salary computed as [set forth in] the following [schedule] **percentages of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county. If there is an increase in salary of less than ten thousand dollars, the increase shall take effect on January 1, 2022. If there is an increase of ten thousand dollars or more, the increase shall be paid over a period of five years in twenty percent increments per year.** The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount thereof as shown for the year next preceding the computation. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of sheriff [on January 1, 1997] **from the prior year.**

Assessed Valuation	[Salary] **Percentage**
$18,000,000 to [40,999,999	$36,000
41,000,000 to 53,999,999	37,000
54,000,000 to 65,999,999	38,000
66,000,000 to 85,999,999	39,000
86,000,000 to] 99,999,999	[40,000] **45%**

100,000,000 to [130,999,999	42,000
131,000,000 to 159,999,999	44,000
160,000,000 to 189,999,999	45,000
190,000,000 to] 249,999,999	[46,000] **50%**
250,000,000 to [299,999,999	48,000
300,000,000 to] 449,999,999	[50,000] **55%**
450,000,000 to [599,999,999	52,000
600,000,000 to 749,999,999	54,000
750,000,000 to] 899,999,999	[56,000] **60%**
900,000,000 [to 1,049,999,999	58,000
1,050,000,000 to 1,199,999,999	60,000
1,200,000,000 to 1,349,999,999	62,000
1,350,000,000] and over	[64,000] **65%**

2. Two thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the sheriff only if the sheriff has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the sheriff's office when approved by a professional association of the county sheriffs of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each sheriff who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified sheriffs to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be

reimbursed to the county sheriff in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

3. The county sheriff in any county[,] other than a [first classification] charter county[,] shall not[, except upon two-thirds vote of all the members of the salary commission,] receive an annual compensation less than the [total] compensation [being received for the office of county sheriff in the particular county for services rendered or performed on the date the salary commission votes] **described under this section.**

84.400. **1.** Any one of said commissioners so appointed or any member of any such police force who, during the term of his office, shall accept any other place of public trust, or emolument, or who shall knowingly receive any nomination for an office elective by the people, and shall fail to decline such nomination publicly within the five days succeeding such nomination or shall become a candidate for the nomination for any office at the hands of any political party, shall be deemed to have thereby forfeited and vacated office as such commissioner or member of such police force.

2. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, a member of the board or any member of such police force may be appointed to serve on any state or federal board, commission, or task force where no compensation for such service is paid, except that such board member or member of such police force may accept payment of a per diem for attending meetings, or if no per diem is provided, reimbursement from such board, commission, or task force for reasonable and necessary expenses for attending such meetings.

84.575. 1. The board of police commissioners established by section 84.350 shall not require, as a

condition of employment, that any currently employed or prospective law enforcement officer or other employee reside within any jurisdictional limit. If the board of police commissioners has a residency rule or requirement for law enforcement officers or other employees that is in effect on or before August 28, 2021, the residency rule or requirement shall not apply and shall not be enforced.

2. The board of police commissioners may impose a residency rule or requirement on law enforcement officers or other employees, but the rule or requirement shall be no more restrictive than requiring such personnel to reside within thirty miles from the nearest city limit and within the boundaries of the state of Missouri.

105.950. 1. Until June 30, 2000, the commissioner of administration and the directors of the departments of revenue, social services, agriculture, economic development, corrections, labor and industrial relations, natural resources, and public safety shall continue to receive the salaries they received on August 27, 1999, subject to annual adjustments as provided in section 105.005.

2. On and after July 1, 2000, the salary of the directors of the above departments shall be set by the governor within the limits of the salary ranges established pursuant to this section and the appropriation for that purpose. Salary ranges for department directors and members of the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall be set by the personnel advisory board after considering the results of a study periodically performed or administered by the office of administration. Such salary ranges shall be published yearly in an appendix to the revised statutes of Missouri.

3. Each of the above salaries shall be increased by any salary adjustment provided pursuant to the provisions of section 105.005.

149.071. Any person who shall, without the authorization of the director of revenue, make or manufacture, or who shall falsely or fraudulently forge, counterfeit, reproduce, restore, or process any stamp, impression, copy, facsimile, or other evidence for the purpose of indicating the payment of the tax levied by this chapter, or who shall knowingly or by a deceptive act use or pass, or tender as true, or affix, impress, or imprint, by use of any device, rubber stamp or by any other means, or any package containing cigarettes, any unauthorized, false, altered, forged, counterfeit or previously used stamp, impressions, copies, facsimiles or other evidence of cigarette tax payment, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections **[**and human resources**]** for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

149.076. 1. No manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer shall fail or refuse to make any return required by the director, or refuse to permit the director or his **or her** duly authorized representatives to examine records, papers, files and equipment pertaining to the person's business made taxable by this chapter. No person shall make an incomplete, false or fraudulent return under this chapter, or attempt to do anything to evade full disclosure of the facts or to avoid the payment in whole or in part of the tax or interest due.

2. Any person who files a false report or application or makes a false entry in any record relating to the purchase and sale of cigarettes shall be guilty of a felony

and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment by the state department of corrections **[**and human resources**]** for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

191.677. 1. **For purposes of this section, the term "serious infectious or communicable disease" means a nonairborne disease spread from person to person that is fatal or causes disabling long-term consequences in the absence of lifelong treatment and management.**

2. It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly infected with **[**HIV**] a serious infectious or communicable disease** to:

(1) Be or attempt to be a blood, blood products, organ, sperm, or tissue donor except as deemed necessary for medical research **or as deemed medically appropriate by a licensed physician**;

(2) **[**Act in a reckless manner by exposing**] Knowingly expose** another person to **[**HIV without the knowledge and consent of that person to be exposed to HIV, in one of the following manners:

(a) Through contact with blood, semen or vaginal secretions in the course of oral, anal or vaginal sexual intercourse; or

(b) By the sharing of needles; or

(c) By biting another person or purposely acting in any other manner which causes the HIV-infected person's semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person.

Evidence that a person has acted recklessly in creating a risk of infecting another individual with HIV shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. The HIV-infected person knew of such infection before engaging in sexual activity with another person, sharing needles with another person, biting another person, or purposely causing his or her semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person, and such other person is unaware of the HIV-infected person's condition or does not consent to contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluid in the course of such activities;

b. The HIV-infected person has subsequently been infected with and tested positive to primary and secondary syphilis, or gonorrhea, or chlamydia; or

c. Another person provides evidence of sexual contact with the HIV-infected person after a diagnosis of an HIV status**] such serious infectious or communicable disease through an activity that creates a substantial risk of disease transmission as determined by competent medical or epidemiological evidence**; **or**

(3) Act in a reckless manner by exposing another person to such serious infectious or communicable disease through an activity that creates a substantial risk of disease transmission as determined by competent medical or epidemiological evidence.

[2.**] 3. (1)** Violation of the provisions of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection **[**1**] 2** of this section is a class **[**B**] D** felony unless the victim contracts **[**HIV**] the serious infectious or communicable disease** from the contact, in which case it is a class **[**A**] C** felony.

[3. The department of health and senior services or local law enforcement agency, victim or others may file a complaint with the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney of a court of competent jurisdiction alleging that a person has violated a provision of subsection 1 of this section. The department of health and senior services shall assist the prosecutor or circuit attorney in preparing such case, and upon request, turn over to peace officers, police officers, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney, or the attorney general records concerning that person's HIV-infected status, testing information, counseling received, and the identity and available contact information for individuals with whom that person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse and those individuals' test results.

4. The use of condoms is not a defense to a violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section.]

(2) Violation of the provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

4. It is an affirmative defense to a charge under this section if the person exposed to the serious infectious or communicable disease knew that the infected person was infected with the serious infectious or communicable disease at the time of the exposure and consented to the exposure with such knowledge.

5. (1) For purposes of this subsection, the term "identifying characteristics" includes, but is not limited to, the name or any part of the name, address or any part of the address, city or unincorporated area of residence, age, marital status, place of employment, or racial or ethnic

background of the defendant or the person exposed, or the relationship between the defendant and the person exposed.

(2) When alleging a violation of this section, the prosecuting attorney or the grand jury shall substitute a pseudonym for the actual name of the person exposed to a serious infectious or communicable disease. The actual name and other identifying characteristics of the person exposed shall be revealed to the court only in camera unless the person exposed requests otherwise, and the court shall seal the information from further disclosure, except by counsel as part of discovery.

(3) Unless the person exposed requests otherwise, all court decisions, orders, pleadings, and other documents, including motions and papers filed by the parties, shall be worded so as to protect from public disclosure the name and other identifying characteristics of the person exposed.

(4) Unless the person exposed requests otherwise, a court in which a violation of this section is filed shall issue an order that prohibits counsel and their agents, law enforcement personnel, and court staff from making a public disclosure of the name or any other identifying characteristics of the person exposed.

(5) Unless the defendant requests otherwise, a court in which a violation of this section is filed shall issue an order that prohibits counsel and their agents, law enforcement personnel, and court staff, before a finding of guilt, from making a public disclosure of the name or other identifying characteristics of the defendant. In any public disclosure before a finding of guilt, a pseudonym shall be substituted for the actual name of the defendant.

(6) Before sentencing, a defendant shall be assessed for placement in one or more community-based programs that

provide counseling, supervision, and education and that offer reasonable opportunity for the defendant to provide redress to the person exposed.

191.1165. 1. Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) shall include pharmacologic therapies. A formulary used by a health insurer or managed by a pharmacy benefits manager, or medical benefit coverage in the case of medications dispensed through an opioid treatment program, shall include:

(1) Buprenorphine **[**tablets**]**;

(2) Methadone;

(3) Naloxone;

(4) **[**Extended-release injectable**]** Naltrexone, **including but not limited to extended-release injectable naltrexone**; and

(5) Buprenorphine/naloxone combination.

2. All MAT medications required for compliance in this section shall be placed on the lowest cost-sharing tier of the formulary managed by the health insurer or the pharmacy benefits manager.

3. MAT medications provided for in this section shall not be subject to any of the following:

(1) Any annual or lifetime dollar limitations;

(2) Financial requirements and quantitative treatment limitations that do not comply with the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (MHPAEA), specifically 45 CFR 146.136(c)(3);

(3) Step therapy or other similar drug utilization strategy or policy when it conflicts or interferes with a prescribed or recommended course of treatment from a licensed health care professional; and

(4) Prior authorization for MAT medications as specified in this section.

4. MAT medications outlined in this section shall apply to all health insurance plans delivered in the state of Missouri.

5. Any entity that holds itself out as a treatment program or that applies for licensure by the state to provide clinical treatment services for substance use disorders shall be required to disclose the MAT services it provides, as well as which of its levels of care have been certified by an independent, national, or other organization that has competencies in the use of the applicable placement guidelines and level of care standards.

6. The MO HealthNet program shall cover the MAT medications and services provided for in this section and include those MAT medications in its preferred drug lists for the treatment of substance use disorders and prevention of overdose and death. The preferred drug list shall include all current and new formulations and medications that are approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of substance use disorders.

7. **Subject to appropriations, the department of corrections and all other state entities responsible for the care of persons detained or incarcerated in jails or prisons shall be required to ensure all persons under their care are assessed for substance abuse disorders using standard diagnostic criteria by a social worker; licensed professional counselor; licensed psychologist; psychiatrist; or qualified addiction professional, as defined by the department of mental health, acting within the scope of practice for which the qualified addiction professional is credentialed. The department of corrections or state entity shall make available the MAT services covered in this section, consistent with a treatment plan developed by a**

physician, and shall not impose any arbitrary limitations on the type of medication or other treatment prescribed or the dose or duration of MAT recommended by the physician.

8. Drug courts or other diversion programs that provide for alternatives to jail or prison for persons with a substance use disorder shall be required to ensure all persons under their care are assessed for substance use disorders using standard diagnostic criteria by a licensed physician who actively treats patients with substance use disorders. The court or other diversion program shall make available the MAT services covered under this section, consistent with a treatment plan developed by the physician, and shall not impose any limitations on the type of medication or other treatment prescribed or the dose or duration of MAT recommended by the physician.

[8.**] 9.** Requirements under this section shall not be subject to a covered person's prior success or failure of the services provided.

192.2520. 1. Sections 192.2520 and 197.135 shall be known and may be cited as the "Justice for Survivors Act".

2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Appropriate medical provider", the same meaning as used in section 595.220;

(2) "Department", the department of health and senior services;

(3) "Evidentiary collection kit", the same meaning as used in section 595.220;

(4) "Forensic examination", the same meaning as used in section 595.220;

(5) "Telehealth", the same meaning as used in section 191.1145.

3. No later than July 1, 2022, there shall be established within the department a statewide telehealth network for forensic examinations of victims of sexual offenses in order to provide access to sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) or other similarly trained appropriate medical providers. A statewide coordinator for the telehealth network shall be selected by the director of the department of health and senior services and shall have oversight responsibilities and provide support for the training programs offered by the network, as well as the implementation and operation of the network. **The statewide coordinator shall regularly consult with Missouri-based stakeholders and clinicians actively engaged in the collection of forensic evidence regarding the training programs offered by the network, as well as the implementation and operation of the network.**

4. The network shall provide mentoring and educational training services, including:

(1) Conducting a forensic examination of a victim of a sexual offense, in accordance with best practices, while utilizing an evidentiary collection kit;

(2) Proper documentation, transmission, and storage of the examination evidence;

(3) Utilizing trauma-informed care to address the needs of victims;

(4) Utilizing telehealth technology while conducting a live examination; and

(5) Providing ongoing case consultation and serving as an expert witness in event of a trial.

The network shall, in the mentoring and educational training services provided, emphasize the importance of obtaining a

victim's informed consent to evidence collection, including issues involving minor consent, and the scope and limitations of confidentiality regarding information gathered during the forensic examination.

5. The training offered **[**may**]** **shall** be made available **[**both**]** online **[**or in person**]**, including the use of video conferencing technology to connect trained interdisciplinary experts with providers in a case-based learning environment, **and may also be made available in-person.**

6. The network shall, through telehealth services available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, by a SANE or another similarly trained appropriate medical provider, provide mentoring, consultation services, guidance, and technical assistance to appropriate medical providers during and outside of a forensic examination of a victim of a sexual offense. The network shall ensure that the system through which the network provides telehealth services meets national standards for interoperability to connect to telehealth systems.

7. The department may consult and enter into any necessary contracts with any other local, state, or federal agency, institution of higher education, or private entity to carry out the provisions of this section, including, but not limited to, a contract to:

(1) Develop, implement, maintain, or operate the network;

(2) Train and provide technical assistance to appropriate medical providers on conducting forensic examinations of victims of sexual offenses and the use of telehealth services; and

(3) Provide consultation, guidance, or technical assistance to appropriate medical providers using telehealth

services during a forensic examination of a victim of a sexual offense.

8. Beginning October 1, 2021, and each year thereafter, all hospitals licensed under chapter 197 shall report to the department the following information for the previous year:

(1) The number of forensic examinations of victims of a sexual offense performed at the hospital;

(2) The number of forensic examinations of victims of a sexual offense requested to be performed by a victim of a sexual offense that the hospital did not perform and the reason why the examination was not performed;

(3) The number of evidentiary collection kits submitted to a law enforcement agency for testing; and

(4) After July 1, 2022, the number of appropriate medical providers employed at or contracted with the hospital who utilized the training and telehealth services provided by the network.

The information reported under this subsection and subsection 9 of this section shall not include any personally identifiable information of any victim of a sexual offense or any appropriate medical provider performing a forensic examination of such victim.

9. Beginning January 1, 2022, and each year thereafter, the department shall make publicly available a report that shall include the information submitted under subsection 8 of this section. The report shall also include, in collaboration with the department of public safety, information about the number of evidentiary collection kits submitted by a person or entity outside of a hospital setting, as well as the number of appropriate

medical providers utilizing the training and telehealth services provided by the network outside of a hospital setting.

10. (1) The funding for the network shall be subject to appropriations. In addition to appropriations from the general assembly, the department shall apply for available grants and shall be able to accept other gifts, grants, bequests, and donations to develop and maintain the network and the training offered by the network.

(2) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Justice for Survivors Telehealth Network Fund", which shall consist of any gifts, grants, bequests, and donations accepted under this subsection. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and money in the fund shall be used solely by the department for the purpose of developing and maintaining the network and the training offered by the network. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

11. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations in order to implement the provisions of this section, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The operation of a statewide telehealth network for forensic examinations of victims of sexual offenses;

(2) The development of training for appropriate medical providers conducting a forensic examination of a victim of a sexual offense; and

(3) Maintenance of records and data privacy and security of patient information.

Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2020, shall be invalid and void.

197.135. 1. Beginning January 1, 2023, **or no later than six months after the establishment of the statewide telehealth network under section 192.2520, whichever is later**, any hospital licensed under this chapter shall perform a forensic examination using an evidentiary collection kit upon the request and consent of the victim of a sexual offense, or the victim's guardian, when the victim is at least fourteen years of age. In the case of minor consent, the provisions of subsection 2 of section 595.220 shall apply. Victims under fourteen years of age shall be referred, **and victims fourteen years of age or older but less than eighteen years of age may be referred**, to a SAFE CARE provider, as such term is defined in section 334.950, for medical or forensic evaluation and case review. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to preclude a hospital from performing a forensic examination for a victim under fourteen years of age upon the request and consent of the victim or victim's guardian, subject to the provisions of section 595.220 and the rules promulgated by the department of public safety.

2. **(1)** An appropriate medical provider, as such term is defined in section 595.220, shall perform the forensic examination of a victim of a sexual offense. The hospital shall ensure that any provider performing the examination has received training conducting such examinations that is, at a minimum, equivalent to the training offered by the statewide telehealth network under subsection 4 of section 192.2520. **Nothing in this section shall require providers to utilize the training offered by the statewide telehealth network, as long as the training utilized is, at a minimum, equivalent to the training offered by the statewide telehealth network.**

(2) If the provider is not a sexual assault nurse examiner (SANE), or another similarly trained physician or nurse, then the hospital shall utilize telehealth services during the examination, such as those provided by the statewide telehealth network, to provide guidance and support through a SANE, or other similarly trained physician or nurse, who may observe the live forensic examination and who shall communicate with and support the onsite provider with the examination, forensic evidence collection, and proper transmission and storage of the examination evidence.

3. The department of health and senior services may issue a waiver of the telehealth requirements of subsection 2 of this section if the hospital demonstrates to the department, in writing, a technological hardship in accessing telehealth services or a lack of access to adequate broadband services sufficient to access telehealth services. Such waivers shall be granted sparingly and for no more than a year in length at a time, with the opportunity for renewal at the department's discretion.

4. The department shall waive the requirements of this section if the statewide telehealth network established under section 192.2520 ceases operation, the director of the department of health and senior services has provided written notice to hospitals licensed under this chapter that the network has ceased operation, and the hospital cannot, in good faith, comply with the requirements of this section without assistance or resources of the statewide telehealth network. Such waiver shall remain in effect until such time as the statewide telehealth network resumes operation or until the hospital is able to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this section without the assistance or resources of the statewide telehealth network.

5. The provisions of section 595.220 shall apply to the reimbursement of the reasonable costs of the examinations and the provision of the evidentiary collection kits.

6. No individual hospital shall be required to comply with the provisions of this section and section 192.2520 unless and until the department provides such hospital with access to the statewide telehealth network for the purposes of mentoring and training services required under section 192.2520 without charge to the hospital.

211.012. For purposes of this chapter, section 221.044, and the original jurisdiction of the juvenile court, a person shall not be considered a child if, at the time the alleged offense or violation was committed, the person was considered an adult according to then-existing law.

211.072. 1. A juvenile under eighteen years of age who has been certified to stand trial as an adult for offenses pursuant to section 211.071, if currently placed in

a secure juvenile detention facility, shall remain in a secure juvenile detention facility pending finalization of the judgment and completion of appeal, if any, of the judgment dismissing the juvenile petition to allow for prosecution under the general law unless otherwise ordered by the juvenile court. Upon the judgment dismissing the petition to allow prosecution under the general laws becoming final and adult charges being filed, if the juvenile is currently in a secure juvenile detention facility, the juvenile shall remain in such facility unless the juvenile posts bond or the juvenile is transferred to an adult jail. If the juvenile officer does not believe juvenile detention would be the appropriate placement or would continue to serve as the appropriate placement, the juvenile officer may file a motion in the adult criminal case requesting that the juvenile be transferred from a secure juvenile detention facility to an adult jail. The court shall hear evidence relating to the appropriateness of the juvenile remaining in a secure juvenile detention facility or being transferred to an adult jail. At such hearing, the following shall have the right to be present and have the opportunity to present evidence and recommendations at such hearing: the juvenile; the juvenile's parents; the juvenile's counsel; the prosecuting attorney; the juvenile officer or his or her designee for the circuit in which the juvenile was certified; the juvenile officer or his or her designee for the circuit in which the pre-trial certified juvenile is proposed to be held, if different from the circuit in which the juvenile was certified; counsel for the juvenile officer; and representatives of the county proposed to have custody of the pre-trial certified juvenile.

2. Following the hearing, the court shall order that the juvenile continue to be held in a secure juvenile detention facility subject to all Missouri juvenile detention standards, or the court shall order that the pre-trial certified juvenile be held in an adult jail but only after the court has made findings that it would be in the best interest of justice to move the pre-trial certified juvenile to an adult jail. The court shall weigh the following factors when deciding whether to detain a certified juvenile in an adult facility:

(1) The certified juvenile's age;

(2) The certified juvenile's physical and mental maturity;

(3) The certified juvenile's present mental state, including whether he or she presents an imminent risk of self-harm;

(4) The nature and circumstances of the charges;

(5) The certified juvenile's history of delinquency;

(6) The relative ability of the available adult and juvenile facilities to both meet the needs of the certified juvenile and to protect the public and other youth in their custody;

(7) The opinion of the juvenile officer in the circuit of the proposed placement as to the ability of that juvenile detention facility to provide for appropriate care, custody, and control of the pre-trial certified juvenile; and

(8) Any other relevant factor.

3. In the event the court finds that it is in the best interest of justice to require the certified juvenile to be held in an adult jail, the court shall hold a hearing once every thirty days to determine whether the placement of the

certified juvenile in an adult jail is still in the best interests of justice.

4. A certified juvenile cannot be held in an adult jail for more than one hundred eighty days unless the court finds, for good cause, that an extension is necessary or the juvenile, through counsel, waives the one hundred eighty day maximum period. If no extension is granted under this subsection, the certified juvenile shall be transferred from the adult jail to a secure juvenile detention facility.

5. Effective December 31, 2021, all previously pre-trial certified juveniles under eighteen years of age who had been certified prior to August 28, 2021, shall be transferred from adult jail to a secure juvenile detention facility, unless a hearing is held and the court finds, based upon the factors in subsection 2 of this section, that it would be in the best interest of justice to keep the juvenile in the adult jail.

6. All pre-trial certified juveniles under eighteen years of age who are held in adult jails pursuant to the best interest of justice exception shall continue to be subject to the protections of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and shall be physically separated from adult inmates.

7. If the certified juvenile remains in juvenile detention, the juvenile officer may file a motion to reconsider placement. The court shall consider the factors set out in subsection 2 of this section and the individuals set forth in subsection 1 of this section shall have a right to be present and present evidence. The court may amend its earlier order in light of the evidence and arguments presented at the hearing if the court finds that it would

not be in the best interest of justice for the juvenile to remain in a secure juvenile detention facility.

8. Issues related to the setting of, and posting of, bond along with any bond forfeiture proceedings shall be held in the pre-trial certified juvenile's adult criminal case.

9. Upon attaining eighteen years of age or upon conviction on the adult charges, the juvenile shall be transferred from juvenile detention to the appropriate adult facility.

10. Any responsibility for transportation of and contracted service for the certified juvenile who remains in a secure juvenile detention facility shall be handled in the same manner as in all other adult criminal cases where the defendant is in custody.

11. The per diem provisions as set forth in section 211.156 shall apply to certified juveniles who are being held in a secure juvenile detention facility.

211.181. 1. When a child is found by the court to come within the applicable provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, and the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in the custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them in family homes; except that, such child may not be committed to the department of social services, division of youth services;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive the child in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Place the child in a family home;

(4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(5) The court may order, pursuant to subsection 2 of section 211.081, that the child receive the necessary services in the least restrictive appropriate environment including home and community-based services, treatment and support, based on a coordinated, individualized treatment plan. The individualized treatment plan shall be approved by the court and developed by the applicable state agencies responsible for providing or paying for any and all appropriate and necessary services, subject to

appropriation, and shall include which agencies are going to pay for and provide such services. Such plan must be submitted to the court within thirty days and the child's family shall actively participate in designing the service plan for the child;

(6) The department of social services, in conjunction with the department of mental health, shall apply to the United States Department of Health and Human Services for such federal waivers as required to provide services for such children, including the acquisition of community-based services waivers.

2. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and upon making a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or place them in family homes; except that, a child may be committed to the department of social services, division of youth services, only if he or she is presently under the court's supervision after an adjudication under the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Place the child in a family home;

(4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(5) Assess an amount of up to ten dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

Execution of any order entered by the court pursuant to this subsection, including a commitment to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject to such conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing, probation may be revoked and the suspended order executed.

3. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the

child, and the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as follows:

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require; provided that, no child who has been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for committing or attempting to commit a sex-related offense which if committed by an adult would be considered a felony offense pursuant to chapter 566, including but not limited to rape, forcible sodomy, child molestation, and sexual abuse, and in which the victim was a child, shall be placed in any residence within one thousand feet of the residence of the abused child of that offense until the abused child reaches the age of eighteen, and provided further that the provisions of this subdivision regarding placement within one thousand feet of the abused child shall not apply when the abusing child and the abused child are siblings or children living in the same home;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

(a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;

(c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

(d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may make further directions as to placement with the division of youth services concerning the child's length of stay. The length of stay order may set forth a minimum review date;

(4) Place the child in a family home;

(5) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

(6) Suspend or revoke a state or local license or authority of a child to operate a motor vehicle;

(7) Order the child to make restitution or reparation for the damage or loss caused by his or her offense. In determining the amount or extent of the damage, the court may order the juvenile officer to prepare a report and may receive other evidence necessary for such determination. The child and his or her attorney shall have access to any reports which may be prepared, and shall have the right to present evidence at any hearing held to ascertain the amount of damages. Any restitution or reparation ordered shall be reasonable in view of the child's ability to make payment or to perform the reparation. The court may require the clerk of the circuit court to act as receiving and disbursing agent for any payment ordered;

(8) Order the child to a term of community service under the supervision of the court or of an organization selected by the court. Every person, organization, and agency, and each employee thereof, charged with the supervision of a child under this subdivision, or who benefits from any services performed as a result of an order issued under this subdivision, shall be immune from any suit by the child ordered to perform services under this subdivision, or any person deriving a cause of action from such child, if such cause of action arises from the supervision of the child's performance of services under this subdivision and if such cause of action does not arise from an intentional tort. A child ordered to perform services under this subdivision shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 287, nor shall the services of such child be deemed employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288. Execution of any order entered by the court, including a commitment to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject to such conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing, probation may be revoked and the suspended order executed;

(9) When a child has been adjudicated to have violated a municipal ordinance or to have committed an act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, assess an amount of up to twenty-five dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court; when a child has been adjudicated to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, assess an amount of up to fifty dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

4. Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may set forth in the order of commitment the minimum period during which

the child shall remain in the custody of the division of youth services. No court order shall require a child to remain in the custody of the division of youth services for a period which exceeds the child's **[**eighteenth**]** **nineteenth** birth date except upon petition filed by the division of youth services pursuant to subsection 1 of section 219.021. In any order of commitment of a child to the custody of the division of youth services, the division shall determine the appropriate program or placement pursuant to subsection 3 of section 219.021. Beginning January 1, 1996, the department shall not discharge a child from the custody of the division of youth services before the child completes the length of stay determined by the court in the commitment order unless the committing court orders otherwise. The director of the division of youth services may at any time petition the court for a review of a child's length of stay commitment order, and the court may, upon a showing of good cause, order the early discharge of the child from the custody of the division of youth services. The division may discharge the child from the division of youth services without a further court order after the child completes the length of stay determined by the court or may retain the child for any period after the completion of the length of stay in accordance with the law.

5. When an assessment has been imposed under the provisions of subsection 2 or 3 of this section, the assessment shall be paid to the clerk of the court in the circuit where the assessment is imposed by court order, to be deposited in a fund established for the sole purpose of payment of judgments entered against children in accordance with section 211.185.

211.211. 1. A child is entitled to be represented by counsel in all proceedings under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031 and by a guardian ad litem in all proceedings under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

2. The court shall appoint counsel for a child prior to the filing of a petition if a request is made therefor to the court and the court finds that the child is the subject of a juvenile court proceeding and that the child making the request is indigent.

3. **(1)** When a petition has been filed under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court **[**shall**]** **may** appoint counsel for the child except if private counsel has entered his or her appearance on behalf of the child or if counsel has been waived in accordance with law; **except that, counsel shall not be waived for any proceeding specified under subsection 10 of this section unless the child has had the opportunity to meaningfully consult with counsel and the court has conducted a hearing on the record.**

(2) If a child waives his or her right to counsel, such waiver shall be made in open court and be recorded and in writing and shall be made knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily. In determining whether a child has knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waived his or her right to counsel, the court shall look to the totality of the circumstances including, but not limited to, the child's age, intelligence, background, and experience generally and in the court system specifically; the child's emotional stability; and the complexity of the proceedings.

4. When a petition has been filed and the child's custodian appears before the court without counsel, the court shall appoint counsel for the custodian if it finds:

(1) That the custodian is indigent; and

(2) That the custodian desires the appointment of counsel; and

(3) That a full and fair hearing requires appointment of counsel for the custodian.

5. Counsel shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to prepare to represent his client.

6. Counsel shall serve for all stages of the proceedings, including appeal, unless relieved by the court for good cause shown. If no appeal is taken, services of counsel are terminated following the entry of an order of disposition.

7. The child and his custodian may be represented by the same counsel except where a conflict of interest exists. Where it appears to the court that a conflict exists, it shall order that the child and his custodian be represented by separate counsel, and it shall appoint counsel if required by subsection 3 or 4 of this section.

8. When a petition has been filed, a child may waive his **or her** right to counsel only with the approval of the court **and if such waiver is not prohibited under subsection 10 of this section. If a child waives his or her right to counsel for any proceeding except proceedings under subsection 10 of this section, the waiver shall only apply to that proceeding. In any subsequent proceeding, the child shall be informed of his or her right to counsel.**

9. Waiver of counsel by a child may be withdrawn at any stage of the proceeding, in which event the court shall

appoint counsel for the child if required by subsection 3 of this section.

10. A child's right to be represented by counsel shall not be waived in any of the following proceedings:

(1) At any contested detention hearing under Missouri supreme court rule 127.08 where the petitioner alleges that the child violated any law that, if committed by an adult, would be a felony unless an agreement is otherwise reached;

(2) At a certification hearing under section 211.071 or a dismissal hearing under Missouri supreme court rule 129.04;

(3) At an adjudication hearing under Missouri supreme court rule 128.02 for any felony offense or at any detention hearing arising from a misdemeanor or felony motion to modify or revoke, including the acceptance of an admission;

(4) At a dispositional hearing under Missouri supreme court rule 128.03; or

(5) At a hearing on a motion to modify or revoke supervision under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

211.435. 1. **[**There is hereby created in the state treasury the**] A** "Juvenile Justice Preservation Fund"**[**, which**] is hereby established in each county's circuit court for the purpose of implementing and maintaining the expansion of juvenile court jurisdiction to eighteen years of age. The fund** shall consist of moneys collected under subsection 2 of this section and sections 488.315 and 558.003, any gifts, bequests, and donations, and any other moneys appropriated by the general assembly. **[**The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund

and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be distributed to the judicial circuits of the state based upon the increased workload created by sections 211.021 to 211.425 solely for the administration of the juvenile justice system. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on August 28, 2024.**]**

2. For all traffic violations of any county ordinance or any violation of traffic laws of this state, including an infraction, in which a person has pled guilty, there shall be assessed as costs a surcharge in the amount of two dollars. No such surcharge shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance or state law when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality. Such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed by the clerk of the court as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. The surcharge collected under this section shall be **[**paid into the state treasury to the credit of the**]** **payable to the county circuit court** juvenile justice preservation fund created in this section. **[**The provisions of this subsection shall expire if the provisions of subsection 1 of this section expire.**]** **Funds held by the state treasurer in the state juvenile justice preservation fund shall be payable and revert to the circuit court's juvenile justice preservation fund in the county of origination.**

3. Expenditures from the county circuit court juvenile justice preservation fund shall be made at the discretion of the juvenile office for the circuit court and shall be used for the sole purpose of implementing and maintaining the expansion of juvenile court jurisdiction.

4. No moneys deposited in the juvenile justice preservation fund shall be expended for capital improvements.

5. To further promote the best interests of the children of the state of Missouri, moneys in the juvenile justice preservation fund shall not be used to replace or reduce the responsibilities of either the counties or the state to provide funding for existing and new juvenile treatment services as provided in this chapter and chapter 210 or funding as otherwise required by law.

214.392. 1. The division shall:

(1) Recommend prosecution for violations of the provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.410 to the appropriate prosecuting, circuit attorney or to the attorney general;

(2) Employ, within limits of the funds appropriated, such employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.410;

(3) Be allowed to convey full authority to each city or county governing body the use of inmates controlled by the department of corrections and the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole to care for abandoned cemeteries located within the boundaries of each city or county;

(4) Exercise all budgeting, purchasing, reporting and other related management functions;

(5) Be authorized, within the limits of the funds appropriated, to conduct investigations, examinations, or audits to determine compliance with sections 214.270 to 214.410;

(6) The division may promulgate rules necessary to implement the provisions of sections 214.270 to 214.516, including but not limited to:

(a) Rules setting the amount of fees authorized pursuant to sections 214.270 to 214.516. The fees shall be set at a level to produce revenue that shall not substantially exceed the cost and expense of administering sections 214.270 to 214.516. All moneys received by the division pursuant to sections 214.270 to 214.516 shall be collected by the director who shall transmit such moneys to the department of revenue for deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the endowed care cemetery audit fund created in section 193.265;

(b) Rules to administer the inspection and audit provisions of the endowed care cemetery law;

(c) Rules for the establishment and maintenance of the cemetery registry pursuant to section 214.283.

2. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2001, shall be invalid and void.

217.010. As used in this chapter and chapter 558, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Administrative segregation unit", a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a facility for relatively extensive periods of time;

(2) "Board", the [board of probation and] parole **board**;

(3) "Chief administrative officer", the institutional head of any correctional facility or his **or her** designee;

(4) "Correctional center", any premises or institution where incarceration, evaluation, care, treatment, or rehabilitation is provided to persons who are under the department's authority;

(5) "Department", the department of corrections of the state of Missouri;

(6) "Director", the director of the department of corrections or his **or her** designee;

(7) "Disciplinary segregation", a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a correctional center because the offender has been found to have committed a violation of a division or facility rule and other available means are inadequate to regulate the offender's behavior;

(8) "Division", a statutorily created agency within the department or an agency created by the departmental organizational plan;

(9) "Division director", the director of a division of the department or his **or her** designee;

(10) "Local volunteer community board", a board of qualified local community volunteers selected by the court for the purpose of working in partnership with the court and the department of corrections in a reparative probation program;

(11) "Nonviolent offender", any offender who is convicted of a crime other than murder in the first or

second degree, involuntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter in the first or second degree, kidnapping, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the first degree, forcible rape, sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, robbery in the first degree or assault in the first degree;

(12) "Offender", a person under supervision or an inmate in the custody of the department;

(13) "Probation", a procedure under which a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea is released by the court without imprisonment, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole**;

(14) "Volunteer", any person who, of his **or her** own free will, performs any assigned duties for the department or its divisions with no monetary or material compensation.

217.030. The director shall appoint the directors of the divisions of the department**[**, except the chairman of the parole board who shall be appointed by the governor**]**. Division directors shall serve at the pleasure of the director**[**, except the chairman of the parole board who shall serve in the capacity of chairman at the pleasure of the governor**]**. The director of the department shall be the appointing authority under chapter 36 to employ such administrative, technical and other personnel who may be assigned to the department generally rather than to any of the department divisions or facilities and whose employment is necessary for the performance of the powers and duties of the department.

217.195. 1. With the approval of **[**his division director**]** **the director of the department of corrections**, the chief administrative officer of any correctional center

operated by the division may establish and operate a canteen or commissary for the use and benefit of the offenders.

2. **[**Each correctional center shall keep revenues received from the canteen or commissary established and operated by the correctional center in a separate account**]** **The "Inmate Canteen Fund" is hereby established in the state treasury and shall consist of funds received from the operation of the inmate canteens.** The acquisition cost of goods sold and other expenses shall be paid from this account. A minimum amount of money necessary to meet cash flow needs and current operating expenses may be kept in this **[**account**]** **fund.** The **[**remaining funds from sales of each commissary or canteen shall be deposited monthly in a special fund to be known as the "Inmate Canteen Fund" which is hereby created and shall be expended by the appropriate division, for the benefit of**]** **proceeds generated from the operation of the inmate canteens shall be expended solely for any of the following, or combination thereof:** the offenders in the improvement of recreational, religious, **[**or**]** educational services**, or reentry services. All interest earned by the fund shall be credited to the fund and shall be used solely for the purposes described in this section.** The provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, **[**the**]** **any** money **remaining** in the inmate canteen fund **at the end of the biennium** shall be retained for the purposes specified in this section and shall not revert **to the credit of** or be transferred to general revenue. **[**The department shall keep accurate records of the source of money deposited in the inmate canteen fund and shall allocate appropriations from the fund to the appropriate correctional center.**]**

217.199. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Appropriate quantity", an amount per day capable of satisfying the individual need of the offender if used for the feminine hygiene product's intended purpose;

(2) "Feminine hygiene products", tampons and sanitary napkins.

2. The director shall ensure that an appropriate quantity of feminine hygiene products are available at no cost to female offenders while confined in any correctional center of the department. The director shall ensure that the feminine hygiene products conform with applicable industry standards.

3. The general assembly may appropriate funds to assist the director in satisfying the requirements of this section.

217.250. Whenever any offender is afflicted with a disease which is terminal, or is advanced in age to the extent that the offender is in need of long-term nursing home care, or when confinement will necessarily greatly endanger or shorten the offender's life, the correctional center's physician shall certify such facts to the chief medical administrator, stating the nature of the disease. The chief medical administrator with the approval of the director will then forward the certificate to the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** who in their discretion may grant a medical parole or at their discretion may recommend to the governor the granting or denial of a commutation.

217.270. All correctional employees shall:

(1) Grant to members of the state **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** or its properly accredited representatives access at all reasonable times to any offender;

(2) Furnish to the board the reports that the board requires concerning the conduct and character of any offender in their custody; and

(3) Furnish any other facts deemed pertinent by the board in the determination of whether an offender shall be paroled.

217.362. 1. The department of corrections shall design and implement an intensive long-term program for the treatment of chronic nonviolent offenders with serious substance abuse addictions who have not pleaded guilty to or been convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061.

2. Prior to sentencing, any judge considering an offender for this program shall notify the department. The potential candidate for the program shall be screened by the department to determine eligibility. The department shall, by regulation, establish eligibility criteria and inform the court of such criteria. The department shall notify the court as to the offender's eligibility and the availability of space in the program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, except as provided for in section 558.019, if an offender is eligible and there is adequate space, the court may sentence a person to the program which shall consist of institutional drug or alcohol treatment for a period of at least twelve and no more than twenty-four months, as well as a term of incarceration. The department shall determine the nature, intensity, duration, and completion criteria of the education, treatment, and aftercare portions of any program services provided. Execution of the offender's term of incarceration shall be suspended pending completion of said program. Allocation of space in the program may be distributed by the department in

proportion to drug arrest patterns in the state. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible or that there is no space available, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.

3. Upon successful completion of the program, the [board] **division** of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence.

4. If it is determined by the department that the offender has not successfully completed the program, or that the offender is not cooperatively participating in the program, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised. Failure of an offender to complete the program shall cause the offender to serve the sentence prescribed by the court and void the right to be considered for probation on this sentence.

5. An offender's first incarceration in a department of corrections program pursuant to this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term pursuant to the provisions of section 558.019.

217.364. 1. The department of corrections shall establish by regulation the "Offenders Under Treatment Program". The program shall include institutional placement of certain offenders, as outlined in subsection 3 of this section, under the supervision and control of the department of corrections. The department shall establish rules determining how, when and where an offender shall be admitted into or removed from the program.

2. As used in this section, the term "offenders under treatment program" means a one-hundred-eighty-day institutional correctional program for the monitoring, control and treatment of certain substance abuse offenders and certain nonviolent offenders followed by placement on parole with continued supervision.

3. The following offenders may participate in the program as determined by the department:

(1) Any nonviolent offender who has not previously been remanded to the department and who has been found guilty of violating the provisions of chapter 195 or 579 or whose substance abuse was a precipitating or contributing factor in the commission of his **or her** offense; or

(2) Any nonviolent offender who has pled guilty or been found guilty of a crime which did not involve the use of a weapon, and who has not previously been remanded to the department.

4. This program shall be used as an intermediate sanction by the department. The program may include education, treatment and rehabilitation programs. If an offender successfully completes the institutional phase of the program, the department shall notify the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** within thirty days of completion. Upon notification from the department that the offender has successfully completed the program, the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** may at its discretion release the offender on parole as authorized in subsection 1 of section 217.690.

5. The availability of space in the institutional program shall be determined by the department of corrections.

6. If the offender fails to complete the program, the offender shall be taken out of the program and shall serve the remainder of his **or her** sentence with the department.

7. Time spent in the program shall count as time served on the sentence.

217.455. The request provided for in section 217.450 shall be delivered to the director, who shall forthwith:

(1) Certify the term of commitment under which the offender is being held, the time already served, the time remaining to be served on the sentence, the time of parole eligibility of the offender, and any decisions of the state **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** relating to the offender; and

(2) Send by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, one copy of the request and certificate to the court and one copy to the prosecuting attorney to whom it is addressed.

217.541. 1. The department shall by rule establish a program of house arrest. The director or his **or her** designee may extend the limits of confinement of offenders serving sentences for class D or E felonies who have one year or less remaining prior to release on parole, conditional release, or discharge to participate in the house arrest program.

2. The offender referred to the house arrest program shall remain in the custody of the department and shall be subject to rules and regulations of the department pertaining to offenders of the department until released on parole or conditional release by the state **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**.

3. The department shall require the offender to participate in work or educational or vocational programs

and other activities that may be necessary to the supervision and treatment of the offender.

4. An offender released to house arrest shall be authorized to leave his **or her** place of residence only for the purpose and time necessary to participate in the program and activities authorized in subsection 3 of this section.

5. The **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole shall supervise every offender released to the house arrest program and shall verify compliance with the requirements of this section and such other rules and regulations that the department shall promulgate and may do so by remote electronic surveillance. If any probation/parole officer has probable cause to believe that an offender under house arrest has violated a condition of the house arrest agreement, the probation/parole officer may issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender. The probation/parole officer may effect the arrest or may deputize any officer with the power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a copy of the warrant which shall outline the circumstances of the alleged violation. The warrant delivered with the offender by the arresting officer to the official in charge of any jail or other detention facility to which the offender is brought shall be sufficient legal authority for detaining the offender. An offender arrested under this section shall remain in custody or incarcerated without consideration of bail. The director or his **or her** designee, upon recommendation of the probation and parole officer, may direct the return of any offender from house arrest to a correctional facility of the department for reclassification.

6. Each offender who is released to house arrest shall pay a percentage of his **or her** wages, established by department rules, to a maximum of the per capita cost of the

house arrest program. The money received from the offender shall be deposited in the inmate fund and shall be expended to support the house arrest program.

217.650. As used in sections 217.650 to 217.810, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms mean:

(1) **[**"Board", the state board of probation and parole;

(2)"Chairman"**]** "**Chairperson**", **[**chairman**]** **chairperson** of the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board who shall be appointed by the governor**;

[(3)**]** **(2)** "Diversionary program", a program designed to utilize alternatives to incarceration undertaken under the supervision of the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole** after commitment of an offense and prior to arraignment;

[(4)**]** **(3)** "Parole", the release of an offender to the community by the court or the state **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** prior to the expiration of his term, subject to conditions imposed by the court or the **parole** board and to its supervision **by the division of probation and parole**;

(4) "Parole board", the state board of parole;

(5) "Prerelease program", a program relating to an offender's preparation for, or orientation to, supervision by the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole** immediately prior to or immediately after assignment of the offender to the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole** for supervision;

(6) "Pretrial program", a program relating to the investigation or supervision of persons referred or assigned to the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole** prior to their conviction;

(7) "Probation", a procedure under which a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea is released by

the court without imprisonment, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole**;

(8) "Recognizance program", a program relating to the release of an individual from detention who is under arrest for an offense for which he **or she** may be released as provided in section 544.455.

217.655. 1. The parole board shall be responsible for determining whether a person confined in the department shall be paroled or released conditionally as provided by section 558.011. The **parole** board shall receive administrative support from the division of probation and parole. The division of probation and parole shall provide supervision to all persons referred by the circuit courts of the state as provided by sections 217.750 and 217.760. The **parole** board shall exercise independence in making decisions about individual cases, but operate cooperatively within the department and with other agencies, officials, courts, and stakeholders to achieve systemic improvement including the requirements of this section.

2. The **parole** board shall adopt parole guidelines to:

(1) Preserve finite prison capacity for the most serious and violent offenders;

(2) Release supervision-manageable cases consistent with section 217.690;

(3) Use finite resources guided by validated risk and needs assessments;

(4) Support a seamless reentry process;

(5) Set appropriate conditions of supervision; and

(6) Develop effective strategies for responding to violation behaviors.

3. The **parole** board shall collect, analyze, and apply data in carrying out its responsibilities to achieve its mission and end goals. The **parole** board shall establish agency performance and outcome measures that are directly responsive to statutory responsibilities and consistent with agency goals for release decisions, supervision, revocation, recidivism, and caseloads.

4. The **parole** board shall publish parole data, including grant rates, revocation and recidivism rates, length of time served, and successful supervision completions, and other performance metrics.

5. The **chairperson of the parole** board shall **employ such employees as necessary to carry out its responsibilities, serve as the appointing authority over such employees, and** provide for appropriate training to members and staff, including communication skills.

6. The division of probation and parole shall provide such programs as necessary to carry out its responsibilities consistent with its goals and statutory obligations.

217.690. 1. All releases or paroles shall issue upon order of the **parole** board, duly adopted.

2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the **parole** board shall conduct a validated risk and needs assessment and evaluate the case under the rules governing parole that are promulgated by the **parole** board. The **parole** board shall then have the offender appear before a hearing panel and shall conduct a personal interview with him **or her**, unless waived by the offender, or if the guidelines indicate the offender may be paroled without need for an interview. The guidelines and rules shall not allow for the waiver of a hearing if a victim requests a hearing. The appearance or presence may occur by means of a

videoconference at the discretion of the **parole** board. A parole may be ordered for the best interest of society when there is a reasonable probability, based on the risk assessment and indicators of release readiness, that the person can be supervised under parole supervision and successfully reintegrated into the community, not as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. Every offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the **parole** board.

3. The division of probation and parole has discretionary authority to require the payment of a fee, not to exceed sixty dollars per month, from every offender placed under division supervision on probation, parole, or conditional release, to waive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for willful nonpayment of fees, and to contract with a private entity for fee collections services. All fees collected shall be deposited in the inmate fund established in section 217.430. Fees collected may be used to pay the costs of contracted collections services. The fees collected may otherwise be used to provide community corrections and intervention services for offenders. Such services include substance abuse assessment and treatment, mental health assessment and treatment, electronic monitoring services, residential facilities services, employment placement services, and other offender community corrections or intervention services designated by the division of probation and parole to assist offenders to successfully complete probation, parole, or conditional release. The **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole** shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and

with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

4. The **parole** board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.

5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.

6. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.

7. A victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard shall receive notice that the **parole** board is conducting an assessment of the offender's risk and readiness for release and that the victim's input will be particularly helpful when it pertains to safety concerns and specific protective measures that may be beneficial to the victim should the offender be granted release.

8. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:

(1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;

(2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;

(3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;

(4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a **parole** board member at the **parole** board's central office;

(5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and

(6) The **parole** board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.

9. The **parole** board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the **parole** board a desire to be notified.

10. The **parole** board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.

11. Special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender or the need for extraordinary supervision, such as electronic monitoring.

The **parole** board shall adopt rules to minimize the conditions placed on low-risk cases, to frontload conditions upon release, and to require the modification and reduction of conditions based on the person's continuing stability in the community. **Parole** board rules shall permit parole conditions to be modified by parole officers with review and approval by supervisors.

12. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.

13. Beginning January 1, 2001, the **parole** board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the **parole** board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the **parole** board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

14. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking

authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2005, shall be invalid and void.

217.692. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any offender incarcerated in a correctional institution serving any sentence of life with no parole for fifty years or life without parole, whose plea of guilt was entered or whose trial commenced prior to December 31, 1990, and who:

(1) Pleaded guilty to or was found guilty of a homicide of a spouse or domestic partner;

(2) Has no prior violent felony convictions;

(3) No longer has a cognizable legal claim or legal recourse; and

(4) Has a history of being a victim of continual and substantial physical or sexual domestic violence that was not presented as an affirmative defense at trial or sentencing and such history can be corroborated with evidence of facts or circumstances which existed at the time of the alleged physical or sexual domestic violence of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social services records, and law enforcement records;

shall be eligible for parole after having served fifteen years of such sentence when the **parole** board determines by using the guidelines established by this section that there is a strong and reasonable probability that the person will not thereafter violate the law.

2. The **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall give a thorough review of the case history and prison record of any offender described in subsection 1 of this section. At the end of the **parole** board's review, the **parole** board

shall provide the offender with a copy of a statement of reasons for its parole decision.

3. Any offender released under the provisions of this section shall be under the supervision of the [parole board] **division of probation and parole** for an amount of time to be determined by the **parole** board.

4. The parole board shall consider, but not be limited to the following criteria when making its parole decision:

(1) Length of time served;

(2) Prison record and self-rehabilitation efforts;

(3) Whether the history of the case included corroborative material of physical, sexual, mental, or emotional abuse of the offender, including but not limited to witness statements, hospital records, social service records, and law enforcement records;

(4) If an offer of a plea bargain was made and if so, why the offender rejected or accepted the offer;

(5) Any victim information outlined in subsection 8 of section 217.690 and section 595.209;

(6) The offender's continued claim of innocence;

(7) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the **parole** board's decision;

(8) The age and maturity of the offender at the time of the crime and any contributing influence affecting the offender's judgment;

(9) The presence of a workable parole plan; and

(10) Community and family support.

5. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who is eligible for parole prior to fifteen years, nor shall it limit in any way the parole board's power to grant parole prior to fifteen years.

6. Nothing in this section shall limit the review of any offender's case who has applied for executive clemency, nor shall it limit in any way the governor's power to grant clemency.

7. It shall be the responsibility of the offender to petition the **parole** board for a hearing under this section.

8. A person commits the crime of perjury if he or she, with the purpose to deceive, knowingly makes a false witness statement to the **parole** board. Perjury under this section shall be a class D felony.

9. In cases where witness statements alleging physical or sexual domestic violence are in conflict as to whether such violence occurred or was continual and substantial in nature, the history of such alleged violence shall be established by other corroborative evidence in addition to witness statements, as provided by subsection 1 of this section. A contradictory statement of the victim shall not be deemed a conflicting statement for purposes of this section.

217.695. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Chief law enforcement official", the county sheriff, chief of police or other public official responsible for enforcement of criminal laws within a county or city not within a county;

(2) "County" includes a city not within a county;

(3) "Offender", a person in the custody of the department or under the supervision of the [board] **division of probation and parole**.

2. Each offender to be released from custody of the department who will be under the supervision of the [board] **division of probation and parole**, except an offender

transferred to another state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact, shall shortly before release be required to: complete a registration form indicating his **or her** intended address upon release, employer, parent's address, and such other information as may be required; submit to photographs; submit to fingerprints; or undergo other identification procedures including but not limited to hair samples or other identification indicia. All data and indicia of identification shall be compiled in duplicate, with one set to be retained by the department, and one set for the chief law enforcement official of the county of intended residence.

3. Any offender subject to the provisions of this section who changes his **or her** county of residence shall, in addition to notifying the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole, notify and register with the chief law enforcement official of the county of residence within seven days after he **or she** changes his **or her** residence to that county.

4. Failure by an offender to register with the chief law enforcement official upon a change in the county of his **or her** residence shall be cause for revocation of the parole of the person except for good cause shown.

5. The department, the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole**, and the chief law enforcement official shall cause the information collected on the initial registration and any subsequent changes in residence or registration to be recorded with the highway patrol criminal information system.

6. The director of the department of public safety shall design and distribute the registration forms required by this section and shall provide any administrative

assistance needed to facilitate the provisions of this section.

217.710. 1. Probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**, who are certified pursuant to the requirements of subsection 2 of this section shall have the authority to carry their firearms at all times. The department of corrections shall promulgate policies and operating regulations which govern the use of firearms by probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the **parole** board when carrying out the provisions of sections 217.650 to 217.810. Mere possession of a firearm shall not constitute an employment activity for the purpose of calculating compensatory time or overtime.

2. The department shall determine the content of the required firearms safety training and provide firearms certification and recertification training for probation and parole officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**. A minimum of sixteen hours of firearms safety training shall be required. In no event shall firearms certification or recertification training for probation and parole officers and supervisors exceed the training required for officers of the state highway patrol.

3. The department shall determine the type of firearm to be carried by the officers, supervisors and members of the [board of probation and] parole **board**.

4. Any officer, supervisor or member of the [board of probation and] parole **board** that chooses to carry a firearm in the performance of such officer's, supervisor's or member's duties shall purchase the firearm and holster.

5. The department shall furnish such ammunition as is necessary for the performance of the officer's, supervisor's and member's duties.

6. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is promulgated under the authority of this chapter, shall become effective only if the agency has fully complied with all of the requirements of chapter 536 including but not limited to, section 536.028, if applicable, after August 28, 1998. All rulemaking authority delegated prior to August 28, 1998, is of no force and effect and repealed as of August 28, 1998, however nothing in section 571.030 or this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to August 28, 1998. If the provisions of section 536.028 apply, the provisions of this section are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to section 536.028 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule or portion of a rule are held unconstitutional or invalid, the purported grant of rulemaking authority and any rule so proposed and contained in the order of rulemaking shall be invalid and void, except that nothing in section 571.030 or this section shall affect the validity of any rule adopted and promulgated prior to August 28, 1998.

217.735. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the division of probation and parole shall supervise an offender for the duration of his or her natural life when the offender has been found guilty of an offense under:

(1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, 566.212, 566.213,

568.020, 568.080, or 568.090 based on an act committed on or after August 28, 2006; or

(2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen years old and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section.

2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566 or violating section 568.020 when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

3. Subsection 1 of this section applies to offenders who have been granted probation, and to offenders who have been released on parole, conditional release, or upon serving their full sentence without early release. Supervision of an offender who was released after serving his or her full sentence will be considered as supervision on parole.

4. A mandatory condition of lifetime supervision of an offender under this section is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.

5. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the **parole** board may terminate the supervision of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older.

6. In accordance with section 217.040, the [board] **division of probation and parole** may adopt rules relating to supervision and electronic monitoring of offenders under this section.

217.777. 1. The department shall administer a community corrections program to encourage the establishment of local sentencing alternatives for offenders to:

(1) Promote accountability of offenders to crime victims, local communities and the state by providing increased opportunities for offenders to make restitution to victims of crime through financial reimbursement or community service;

(2) Ensure that victims of crime are included in meaningful ways in Missouri's response to crime;

(3) Provide structured opportunities for local communities to determine effective local sentencing options to assure that individual community programs are specifically designed to meet local needs;

(4) Reduce the cost of punishment, supervision and treatment significantly below the annual per-offender cost of confinement within the traditional prison system;

(5) Utilize community supervision centers to effectively respond to violations and prevent revocations; [and]

(6) Improve public confidence in the criminal justice system by involving the public in the development of community-based sentencing options for eligible offenders; **and**

(7) Promote opportunities for nonviolent primary caregivers to care for their dependent children.

2. The program shall be designed to implement and operate community-based restorative justice projects

including, but not limited to: preventive or diversionary programs, community-based intensive probation and parole services, community-based treatment centers, day reporting centers, and the operation of facilities for the detention, confinement, care and treatment of adults under the purview of this chapter.

3. The department shall promulgate rules and regulations for operation of the program established pursuant to this section as provided for in section 217.040 and chapter 536.

4. Any proposed program or strategy created pursuant to this section shall be developed after identification of a need in the community for such programs, through consultation with representatives of the general public, judiciary, law enforcement and defense and prosecution bar.

5. In communities where local volunteer community boards are established at the request of the court, the following guidelines apply:

(1) The department shall provide a program of training to eligible volunteers and develop specific conditions of a probation program and conditions of probation for offenders referred to it by the court. Such conditions, as established by the community boards and the department, may include compensation and restitution to the community and the victim by fines, fees, day fines, victim-offender mediation, participation in victim impact panels, community service, or a combination of the aforementioned conditions;

(2) The term of probation shall not exceed five years and may be concluded by the court when conditions imposed are met to the satisfaction of the local volunteer community board.

6. The department may staff programs created pursuant to this section with employees of the department or may contract with other public or private agencies for delivery of services as otherwise provided by law.

217.829. 1. The department shall develop a form which shall be used by the department to obtain information from all offenders regarding their assets.

2. The form shall be submitted to each offender as of the date the form is developed and to every offender who thereafter is sentenced to imprisonment under the jurisdiction of the department. The form may be resubmitted to an offender by the department for purposes of obtaining current information regarding assets of the offender.

3. Every offender shall complete the form or provide for completion of the form and the offender shall swear or affirm under oath that to the best of his or her knowledge the information provided is complete and accurate. Any person who shall knowingly provide false information on said form to state officials or employees shall be guilty of the crime of making a false affidavit as provided by section 575.050.

4. Failure by an offender to fully, adequately and correctly complete the form may be considered by the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** for purposes of a parole determination, and in determining an offender's parole release date or eligibility and shall constitute sufficient grounds for denial of parole.

5. Prior to release of any offender from imprisonment, and again prior to release from the jurisdiction of the department, the department shall request from the offender an assignment of ten percent of any wages, salary, benefits or payments from any source. Such an assignment shall be

valid for the longer period of five years from the date of its execution, or five years from the date that the offender is released from the jurisdiction of the department or any of its divisions or agencies. The assignment shall secure payment of the total cost of care of the offender executing the assignment. The restrictions on the maximum amount of earnings subject to garnishment contained in section 525.030 shall apply to earnings subject to assignments executed pursuant to this subsection.

217.845. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any funds received by an offender from the federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Pub. L. 116-136, or any subsequent federal stimulus funding relating to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or a virus mutating therefrom, shall be used by the offender to make restitution payments ordered by a court resulting from a conviction of a violation of any local, state, or federal law.

221.065. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Appropriate quantity", an amount of feminine hygiene products per day capable of satisfying the individual need of the offender if used for the feminine hygiene product's intended purpose;

(2) "Feminine hygiene products", tampons and sanitary napkins.

2. Every sheriff and jailer who holds a person in custody pursuant to a writ or process or for a criminal offense shall ensure that an appropriate quantity of feminine hygiene products are available at no cost to female persons while in custody. The sheriff or jailer shall

ensure that the feminine hygiene products conform with applicable industry standards.

3. The general assembly shall appropriate funds to assist sheriffs and jailers in satisfying the requirements of this section.

221.105. 1. The governing body of any county and of any city not within a county shall fix the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of prisoners confined in jails or medium security institutions. The per diem cost of incarceration of these prisoners chargeable by the law to the state shall be determined, subject to the review and approval of the department of corrections.

2. When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the circuit court or court of common pleas in which the case was determined the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in the county jail. It shall be the duty of the county commission to supply the cost per diem for county prisons to the clerk of the circuit court on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court in which the case was determined to include in the bill of cost against the state all fees which are properly chargeable to the state. In any city not within a county it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any facility boarding prisoners to certify to the chief executive officer of such city not within a county the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in such facility. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of such facilities to supply the cost per diem to the chief

executive officer on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall be the duty of the chief executive officer to bill the state all fees for boarding such prisoners which are properly chargeable to the state. The chief executive may by notification to the department of corrections delegate such responsibility to another duly sworn official of such city not within a county. The clerk of the court of any city not within a county shall not include such fees in the bill of costs chargeable to the state. The department of corrections shall revise its criminal cost manual in accordance with this provision.

3. Except as provided under subsection 6 of section 217.718, the actual costs chargeable to the state, including those incurred for a prisoner who is incarcerated in the county jail because the prisoner's parole or probation has been revoked or because the prisoner has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the prisoner's parole or probation, and such parole or probation is a consequence of a violation of a state statute, or the prisoner is a fugitive from the Missouri department of corrections or otherwise held at the request of the Missouri department of corrections regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued shall be the actual cost of incarceration not to exceed:

(1) Until July 1, 1996, seventeen dollars per day per prisoner;

(2) On and after July 1, 1996, twenty dollars per day per prisoner;

(3) On and after July 1, 1997, up to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per day per prisoner, subject to

appropriations[, but not less than the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year].

4. The presiding judge of a judicial circuit may propose expenses to be reimbursable by the state on behalf of one or more of the counties in that circuit. Proposed reimbursable expenses may include pretrial assessment and supervision strategies for defendants who are ultimately eligible for state incarceration. A county may not receive more than its share of the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year, inclusive of expenses proposed by the presiding judge. Any county shall convey such proposal to the department, and any such proposal presented by a presiding judge shall include the documented agreement with the proposal by the county governing body, prosecuting attorney, at least one associate circuit judge, and the officer of the county responsible for custody or incarceration of prisoners of the county represented in the proposal. Any county that declines to convey a proposal to the department, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, shall receive its per diem cost of incarceration for all prisoners chargeable to the state in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section.

304.022. 1. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.175, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position

until such emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

2. Upon approaching a stationary vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, or a stationary vehicle displaying lighted amber or amber and white lights, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:

(1) Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or

(2) Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

3. The motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

4. An "emergency vehicle" is a vehicle of any of the following types:

(1) A vehicle operated by the state highway patrol, the state water patrol, the Missouri capitol police, a conservation agent, or a state park ranger, those vehicles operated by enforcement personnel of the state highways and transportation commission, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, federal law enforcement officer authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States, traffic officer **[**or**]**, coroner, **medical examiner, or forensic investigator of the county medical examiner's office**, or by a privately owned emergency vehicle company;

(2) A vehicle operated as an ambulance or operated commercially for the purpose of transporting emergency medical supplies or organs;

(3) Any vehicle qualifying as an emergency vehicle pursuant to section 307.175;

(4) Any wrecker, or tow truck or a vehicle owned and operated by a public utility or public service corporation while performing emergency service;

(5) Any vehicle transporting equipment designed to extricate human beings from the wreckage of a motor vehicle;

(6) Any vehicle designated to perform emergency functions for a civil defense or emergency management agency established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44;

(7) Any vehicle operated by an authorized employee of the department of corrections who, as part of the employee's official duties, is responding to a riot, disturbance, hostage incident, escape or other critical situation where there is the threat of serious physical injury or death, responding to mutual aid call from another criminal justice agency, or in accompanying an ambulance which is transporting an offender to a medical facility;

(8) Any vehicle designated to perform hazardous substance emergency functions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 260.500 to 260.550;

(9) Any vehicle owned by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation that is marked as a department of transportation emergency response or motorist assistance vehicle; or

(10) Any vehicle owned and operated by the civil support team of the Missouri National Guard while in response to or during operations involving chemical,

biological, or radioactive materials or in support of official requests from the state of Missouri involving unknown substances, hazardous materials, or as may be requested by the appropriate state agency acting on behalf of the governor.

5. (1) The driver of any vehicle referred to in subsection 4 of this section shall not sound the siren thereon or have the front red lights or blue lights on except when such vehicle is responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected law violator, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire.

(2) The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand irrespective of the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.025;

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the prima facie speed limit so long as the driver does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(3) The exemptions granted to an emergency vehicle pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle.

6. No person shall purchase an emergency light as described in this section without furnishing the seller of

such light an affidavit stating that the light will be used exclusively for emergency vehicle purposes.

7. Violation of this section shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.

304.050. 1. **(1)** The driver of a vehicle upon a highway upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the highway for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children and whose driver has in the manner prescribed by law given the signal to stop, shall stop the vehicle before reaching such school bus and shall not proceed until such school bus resumes motion, or until signaled by its driver to proceed.

(2) School buses under the provisions of subsections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of this section shall include Head Start buses that have been certified by the Missouri highway patrol as meeting the provisions of section 307.375, are operated by a holder of a valid school bus endorsed commercial driver's license, and who meet the equivalent medical requirements prescribed in section 162.064, and which are transporting Head Start students to and from Head Start.

2. Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereon a plainly visible sign containing the words "school bus" in letters not less than eight inches in height. Each bus shall have lettered on the rear in plain and distinct type the following: "State Law: Stop while bus is loading and unloading". Each school bus subject to the provisions of sections 304.050 to 304.070 shall be equipped with a mechanical and electrical signaling device approved by the state board of education, which will display a signal

plainly visible from the front and rear and indicating intention to stop.

3. Every school bus operated to transport students in the public school system which has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds, which has the engine mounted entirely in front of the windshield and the entrance door behind the front wheels, and which is used for the transportation of school children shall be equipped no later than August 1, 1998, with a crossing control arm. The crossing control arm, when activated, shall extend a minimum of five feet six inches from the face of the front bumper. The crossing control arm shall be attached on the right side of the front bumper and shall be activated by the same controls which activate the mechanical and electrical signaling devices described in subsection 2 of this section. This subsection may be cited as "Jessica's Law" in commemoration of Jessica Leicht and all other Missouri schoolchildren who have been injured or killed during the operation of a school bus.

4. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the driver of a school bus in the process of loading or unloading students upon a street or highway shall activate the mechanical and electrical signaling devices, in the manner prescribed by the state board of education, to communicate to drivers of other vehicles that students are loading or unloading. A public school district shall have the authority pursuant to this section to adopt a policy which provides that the driver of a school bus in the process of loading or unloading students upon a divided highway of four or more lanes may pull off of the main roadway and load or unload students without activating the mechanical and electrical signaling devices in a manner

which gives the signal for other drivers to stop and may use the amber signaling devices to alert motorists that the school bus is slowing to a stop; provided that the passengers are not required to cross any traffic lanes and also provided that the emergency flashing signal lights are activated in a manner which indicates that drivers should proceed with caution, and in such case, the driver of a vehicle may proceed past the school bus with due caution.

5. No driver of a school bus shall take on or discharge passengers at any location upon a highway consisting of four or more lanes of traffic, whether or not divided by a median or barrier, in such manner as to require the passengers to cross more than two lanes of traffic; nor shall any passengers be taken on or discharged while the vehicle is upon the road or highway proper unless the vehicle so stopped is plainly visible for at least five hundred feet in each direction to drivers of other vehicles in the case of a highway with no shoulder and a speed limit greater than sixty miles per hour and at least three hundred feet in each direction to drivers of other vehicles upon other highways, and on all highways, only for such time as is actually necessary to take on and discharge passengers.

[5.] **6.** The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or overtaking a school bus which is on a different roadway, or which is proceeding in the opposite direction on a highway containing four or more lanes of traffic, or which is stopped in a loading zone constituting a part of, or adjacent to, a limited or controlled access highway at a point where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

[6.] **7.** The driver of any school bus driving upon the highways of this state after loading or unloading school

children, shall remain stopped if the bus is followed by three or more vehicles, until such vehicles have been permitted to pass the school bus, if the conditions prevailing make it safe to do so.

[7.] **8.** If any vehicle is witnessed by a peace officer or the driver of a school bus to have violated the provisions of this section and the identity of the operator is not otherwise apparent, it shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person in whose name such vehicle is registered committed the violation. In the event that charges are filed against multiple owners of a motor vehicle, only one of the owners may be convicted and court costs may be assessed against only one of the owners. If the vehicle which is involved in the violation is registered in the name of a rental or leasing company and the vehicle is rented or leased to another person at the time of the violation, the rental or leasing company may rebut the presumption by providing the peace officer or prosecuting authority with a copy of the rental or lease agreement in effect at the time of the violation. No prosecuting authority may bring any legal proceedings against a rental or leasing company under this section unless prior written notice of the violation has been given to that rental or leasing company by registered mail at the address appearing on the registration and the rental or leasing company has failed to provide the rental or lease agreement copy within fifteen days of receipt of such notice.

[8.] **9.** Notwithstanding the provisions in section 301.130, every school bus shall be required to have two license plates.

307.175. 1. Motor vehicles and equipment which are operated by any member of an organized fire department,

ambulance association, or rescue squad, whether paid or volunteer, may be operated on streets and highways in this state as an emergency vehicle under the provisions of section 304.022 while responding to a fire call or ambulance call or at the scene of a fire call or ambulance call and while using or sounding a warning siren and using or displaying thereon fixed, flashing or rotating blue lights, but sirens and blue lights shall be used only in bona fide emergencies.

2. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, the following vehicles may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating red or red and blue lights:

(a) Emergency vehicles, as defined in section 304.022, when responding to an emergency;

(b) Vehicles operated as described in subsection 1 of this section;

(c) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation, except that the red or red and blue lights shall be displayed on vehicles or equipment described in this paragraph only between dusk and dawn, when such vehicles or equipment are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. No more than two vehicles or pieces of equipment in a work zone may display fixed, flashing, or rotating lights under this subdivision;

(d) Vehicles and equipment owned, leased, or operated by a coroner, medical examiner, or forensic investigator of the county medical examiner's office or a similar entity, when responding to a crime scene, motor vehicle accident,

workplace accident, or any location at which the services of such professionals have been requested by a law enforcement officer.

(2) The following vehicles and equipment may use or display fixed, flashing, or rotating amber or amber and white lights:

(a) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation;

(b) Vehicles and equipment owned or leased by a contractor or subcontractor performing work for the department of transportation, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, highway workers as defined in section 304.580 are present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs;

(c) Vehicles and equipment operated by a utility worker performing work for the utility, except that the amber or amber and white lights shall be displayed on vehicles described in this paragraph only when such vehicles are stationary, such vehicles or equipment are located in a work zone as defined in section 304.580, a utility worker is present, and such work zone is designated by a sign or signs. As used in this paragraph, the term "utility worker" means any employee while in performance of his or her job duties, including any person employed under contract of a utility that provides gas, heat, electricity, water, steam, telecommunications or cable services, or sewer services, whether privately, municipally, or cooperatively owned.

3. Permits for the operation of such vehicles equipped with sirens or blue lights shall be in writing and shall be

issued and may be revoked by the chief of an organized fire department, organized ambulance association, rescue squad, or the state highways and transportation commission and no person shall use or display a siren or blue lights on a motor vehicle, fire, ambulance, or rescue equipment without a valid permit authorizing the use. A permit to use a siren or lights as heretofore set out does not relieve the operator of the vehicle so equipped with complying with all other traffic laws and regulations. Violation of this section constitutes a class A misdemeanor.

452.410. 1. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the court shall not modify a prior custody decree unless it has jurisdiction under the provisions of section **[**452.450**]** **452.745** and it finds, upon the basis of facts that have arisen since the prior decree or that were unknown to the court at the time of the prior decree, that a change has occurred in the circumstances of the child or his custodian and that the modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the child. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or sections 452.375 and 452.400, any custody order entered by any court in this state or any other state **[**prior to August 13, 1984,**]** may, subject to jurisdictional requirements, be modified to allow for joint custody **or visitation only** in accordance with section 452.375**, 452.400, 452.402, or 452.403** **[**without any further showing**]**.

2. If either parent files a motion to modify an award of joint legal custody or joint physical custody, each party shall be entitled to a change of judge as provided by supreme court rule.

455.010. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Abuse", includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner:

(a) **"Abusing a pet", purposely or knowingly causing, attempting to cause, or threatening to cause physical injury to a pet with the intent to control, punish, intimidate, or distress the petitioner;**

(b) "Assault", purposely or knowingly placing or attempting to place another in fear of physical harm;

[(b)**]** **(c)** "Battery", purposely or knowingly causing physical harm to another with or without a deadly weapon;

[(c)**]** **(d)** "Coercion", compelling another by force or threat of force to engage in conduct from which the latter has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;

[(d)**]** **(e)** "Harassment", engaging in a purposeful or knowing course of conduct involving more than one incident that alarms or causes distress to an adult or child and serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable adult or child to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner or child. Such conduct might include, but is not limited to:

a. Following another about in a public place or places;

b. Peering in the window or lingering outside the residence of another; but does not include constitutionally protected activity;

[(e)**] (f)** "Sexual assault", causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, duress, or without that person's consent;

[(f)**] (g)** "Unlawful imprisonment", holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will;

(2) "Adult", any person seventeen years of age or older or otherwise emancipated;

(3) "Child", any person under seventeen years of age unless otherwise emancipated;

(4) "Court", the circuit or associate circuit judge or a family court commissioner;

(5) "Domestic violence", abuse or stalking committed by a family or household member, as such terms are defined in this section;

(6) "Ex parte order of protection", an order of protection issued by the court before the respondent has received notice of the petition or an opportunity to be heard on it;

(7) "Family" or "household member", spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time;

(8) "Full order of protection", an order of protection issued after a hearing on the record where the respondent has received notice of the proceedings and has had an opportunity to be heard;

(9) "Order of protection", either an ex parte order of protection or a full order of protection;

(10) "Pending", exists or for which a hearing date has been set;

(11) **"Pet", a living creature maintained by a household member for companionship and not for commercial purposes**;

(12) "Petitioner", a family or household member who has been a victim of domestic violence, or any person who has been the victim of stalking or sexual assault, or a person filing on behalf of a child pursuant to section 455.503 who has filed a verified petition pursuant to the provisions of section 455.020 or section 455.505;

[(12)**]** **(13)** "Respondent", the family or household member alleged to have committed an act of domestic violence, or person alleged to have committed an act of stalking or sexual assault, against whom a verified petition has been filed or a person served on behalf of a child pursuant to section 455.503;

[(13)**]** **(14)** "Sexual assault", as defined under subdivision (1) of this section;

[(14)**]** **(15)** "Stalking", is when any person purposely engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person, or a person who resides together in the same household with the person seeking the order of protection when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct. As used in this subdivision:

(a) "Alarm" **[**means**]**, to cause fear of danger of physical harm; and

(b) "Course of conduct" **[**means a pattern of conduct composed of**]**, two or more acts **[**over a period of time,

however short,**]** that **[**serves**] serve** no legitimate purpose**[**. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, following the other person or unwanted communication or unwanted contact**] including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through a third party follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to a person by any action, method, or device.**

455.032. In addition to any other jurisdictional grounds provided by law, a court shall have jurisdiction to enter an order of protection restraining or enjoining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, molesting or disturbing the peace of petitioner, **or abusing a pet**, pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085, if the petitioner is present, whether permanently or on a temporary basis within the state of Missouri and if the respondent's actions constituting domestic violence have occurred, have been attempted or have been or are threatened within the state of Missouri. For purposes of this section, if the petitioner has been the subject of domestic violence within or outside of the state of Missouri, such evidence shall be admissible to demonstrate the need for protection in Missouri.

455.040. 1. **(1)** Not later than fifteen days after the filing of a petition that meets the requirements of section 455.020, a hearing shall be held unless the court deems, for good cause shown, that a continuance should be granted. At the hearing, if the petitioner has proved the allegation of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault by a preponderance of the evidence, and the respondent cannot show that his or her actions alleged to constitute abuse were otherwise justified under the law, the court shall issue a full order of protection for a period of time

the court deems appropriate**, and unless after an evidentiary hearing the court makes specific written findings that the respondent poses a serious danger to the physical or mental health of the petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner**, **[**except that**]** the protective order shall be valid for at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year. **If, after an evidentiary hearing, the court makes specific written findings that the respondent poses a serious danger to the physical or mental health of the petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner, the protective order shall be valid for at least two years and not more than ten years.**

(2) Upon motion by the petitioner, and after a hearing by the court, the full order of protection may be renewed **annually and** for a period of time the court deems appropriate**, and unless the court at an evidentiary hearing made specific written findings that the respondent poses a serious danger to the physical or mental health of the petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner,** **[**except that**]** the **renewed** protective order **may be renewed periodically and** shall be valid for at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year from the expiration date of the **[**originally**]** **previously** issued full order of protection. **If the court has made specific written findings that the respondent poses a serious danger to the physical or mental health of the petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner, the renewed protective order may be renewed periodically and shall be valid for at least two years and up to the life of the respondent.**

(3) The court may, upon finding that it is in the best interest of the parties, include a provision that any full order of protection **[**for one year**]** shall **be** automatically

[renew] **renewed for any term of renewal of a full order of protection as set forth in this section** unless the respondent requests a hearing by thirty days prior to the expiration of the order. If for good cause a hearing cannot be held on the motion to renew or the objection to an automatic renewal of the full order of protection prior to the expiration date of the originally issued full order of protection, an ex parte order of protection may be issued until a hearing is held on the motion. When an automatic renewal is not authorized, upon motion by the petitioner, and after a hearing by the court, the second full order of protection may be renewed for an additional period of time the court deems appropriate, except that the protective order shall be valid for [at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year] **any term of renewal of a full order as set forth in this section.** For purposes of this subsection, a finding by the court of a subsequent act of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault is not required for a renewal order of protection.

(4) In determining under this section whether a respondent poses a serious danger to the physical or mental health of a petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner, the court shall consider all relevant evidence including, but not limited to:

(a) The weight of the evidence;

(b) The respondent's history of inflicting or causing physical harm, bodily injury, or assault;

(c) The respondent's history of stalking or causing fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault on the petitioner or a minor household member of the petitioner;

(d) The respondent's criminal record;

(e) Whether any prior full orders of adult or child protection have been issued against the respondent;

(f) Whether the respondent has been found guilty of any dangerous felony under Missouri law; and

(g) Whether the respondent violated any term or terms of probation or parole or violated any term of a prior full or temporary order of protection and which violated terms were intended to protect the petitioner or a minor household member of the petitioner.

(5) If a court finds that a respondent poses a serious risk to the physical or mental health of the petitioner or of a minor household member of the petitioner, the court shall not modify such order until a period of at least two years from the date the original full order was issued and only after the court makes specific written findings after a hearing held that the respondent has shown proof of treatment and rehabilitation and that the respondent no longer poses a serious danger to the petitioner or to a minor household member of the petitioner.

2. The court shall cause a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing on such petition and any ex parte order of protection to be served upon the respondent as provided by law or by any sheriff or police officer at least three days prior to such hearing. The court shall cause a copy of any full order of protection to be served upon or mailed by certified mail to the respondent at the respondent's last known address. Notice of an ex parte or full order of protection shall be served at the earliest time, and service of such notice shall take priority over service in other actions, except those of a similar emergency nature. Failure to serve or mail a copy of the full order of protection to the respondent shall not

affect the validity or enforceability of a full order of protection.

3. A copy of any order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be issued to the petitioner and to the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the petitioner resides. **[**The clerk shall also issue a copy of any order of protection to the local law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining the Missouri uniform law enforcement system or any other comparable law enforcement system the same day the order is granted. The law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining MULES shall, for purposes of verification, within twenty-four hours from the time the order is granted,**] The court shall provide all necessary information, including the respondent's relationship to the petitioner, for entry of the order of protection into the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Upon receiving the order under this subsection, the sheriff shall make the entry into MULES within twenty-four hours. MULES shall forward the order information to NCIC, which will in turn make the order viewable within the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The sheriff shall** enter information contained in the order, including, but not limited to, any orders regarding child custody or visitation and all specifics as to times and dates of custody or visitation that are provided in the order. A notice of expiration or of termination of any order of protection or any change in child custody or visitation within that order shall be issued to the local law enforcement agency **[**and to the law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining**] for entry into** MULES or any other comparable law enforcement system.

[The law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining the applicable law enforcement system shall enter such information in the system within twenty-four hours of receipt of information evidencing such expiration or termination.**]** The information contained in an order of protection may be entered **[**in the Missouri uniform law enforcement system**]** **into MULES** or **any other** comparable law enforcement system using a direct automated data transfer from the court automated system to the law enforcement system.

4. The court shall cause a copy of any objection filed by the respondent and notice of the date set for the hearing on such objection to an automatic renewal of a full order of protection for a period of one year to be personally served upon the petitioner by personal process server as provided by law or by a sheriff or police officer at least three days prior to such hearing. Such service of process shall be served at the earliest time and shall take priority over service in other actions except those of a similar emergency nature.

455.045. Any ex parte order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be to protect the petitioner from domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault and may include:

(1) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, molesting, stalking, sexual assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner;

(2) Restraining the respondent from entering the premises of the dwelling unit of petitioner when the dwelling unit is:

(a) Jointly owned, leased or rented or jointly occupied by both parties; or

(b) Owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner individually; or

(c) Jointly owned, leased or rented by petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided, however, no spouse shall be denied relief pursuant to this section by reason of the absence of a property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(d) Jointly occupied by the petitioner and a person other than the respondent; provided that the respondent has no property interest in the dwelling unit;

(3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium;

(4) A temporary order of custody of minor children where appropriate;

(5) A temporary order of possession of pets where appropriate.

455.050. 1. Any full or ex parte order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be to protect the petitioner from domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, molesting, stalking, sexual assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner, **including violence against a pet**;

(2) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from entering the premises of the dwelling unit of the petitioner when the dwelling unit is:

(a) Jointly owned, leased or rented or jointly occupied by both parties; or

(b) Owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner individually; or

(c) Jointly owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided, however, no spouse shall be denied relief pursuant to this section by reason of the absence of a property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(d) Jointly occupied by the petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided that the respondent has no property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(3) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium.

2. Mutual orders of protection are prohibited unless both parties have properly filed written petitions and proper service has been made in accordance with sections 455.010 to 455.085.

3. When the court has, after a hearing for any full order of protection, issued an order of protection, it may, in addition:

(1) Award custody of any minor child born to or adopted by the parties when the court has jurisdiction over such child and no prior order regarding custody is pending or has been made, and the best interests of the child require such order be issued;

(2) Establish a visitation schedule that is in the best interests of the child;

(3) Award child support in accordance with supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452;

(4) Award maintenance to petitioner when petitioner and respondent are lawfully married in accordance with chapter 452;

(5) Order respondent to make or to continue to make rent or mortgage payments on a residence occupied by the petitioner if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the petitioner or other dependent household members;

(6) Order the respondent to pay the petitioner's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the petitioner and the petitioner requests alternative housing;

(7) Order that the petitioner be given temporary possession of specified personal property, such as automobiles, checkbooks, keys, and other personal effects;

(8) Prohibit the respondent from transferring, encumbering, or otherwise disposing of specified property mutually owned or leased by the parties;

(9) Order the respondent to participate in a court-approved counseling program designed to help batterers stop violent behavior or to participate in a substance abuse treatment program;

(10) Order the respondent to pay a reasonable fee for housing and other services that have been provided or that are being provided to the petitioner by a shelter for victims of domestic violence;

(11) Order the respondent to pay court costs;

(12) Order the respondent to pay the cost of medical treatment and services that have been provided or that are being provided to the petitioner as a result of injuries sustained to the petitioner by an act of domestic violence committed by the respondent;

(13) Award possession and care of any pet, along with any moneys necessary to cover medical costs that may have resulted from abuse of the pet.

4. A verified petition seeking orders for maintenance, support, custody, visitation, payment of rent, payment of monetary compensation, possession of personal property, prohibiting the transfer, encumbrance, or disposal of property, or payment for services of a shelter for victims of domestic violence, shall contain allegations relating to those orders and shall pray for the orders desired.

5. In making an award of custody, the court shall consider all relevant factors including the presumption that the best interests of the child will be served by placing the child in the custody and care of the nonabusive parent, unless there is evidence that both parents have engaged in abusive behavior, in which case the court shall not consider this presumption but may appoint a guardian ad litem or a court-appointed special advocate to represent the children in accordance with chapter 452 and shall consider all other factors in accordance with chapter 452.

6. The court shall grant to the noncustodial parent rights to visitation with any minor child born to or adopted by the parties, unless the court finds, after hearing, that visitation would endanger the child's physical health, impair the child's emotional development or would otherwise conflict with the best interests of the child, or that no visitation can be arranged which would sufficiently protect the custodial parent from further domestic violence. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate to represent the minor child in accordance with chapter 452 whenever the custodial parent alleges that visitation with the noncustodial parent will damage the minor child.

7. The court shall make an order requiring the noncustodial party to pay an amount reasonable and necessary

for the support of any child to whom the party owes a duty of support when no prior order of support is outstanding and after all relevant factors have been considered, in accordance with Missouri supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452.

8. The court may grant a maintenance order to a party for a period of time, not to exceed one hundred eighty days. Any maintenance ordered by the court shall be in accordance with chapter 452.

9. (1) The court may, in order to ensure that a petitioner can maintain an existing wireless telephone number or numbers, issue an order, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, directing a wireless service provider to transfer the billing responsibility for and rights to the wireless telephone number or numbers to the petitioner, if the petitioner is not the wireless service accountholder.

(2) (a) The order transferring billing responsibility for and rights to the wireless telephone number or numbers to the petitioner shall list the name and billing telephone number of the accountholder, the name and contact information of the person to whom the telephone number or numbers will be transferred, and each telephone number to be transferred to that person. The court shall ensure that the contact information of the petitioner is not provided to the accountholder in proceedings held under this chapter.

(b) Upon issuance, a copy of the full order of protection shall be transmitted, either electronically or by certified mail, to the wireless service provider's registered agent listed with the secretary of state, or electronically to the email address provided by the wireless service provider. Such transmittal shall constitute

adequate notice for the wireless service provider acting under this section and section 455.523.

(c) If the wireless service provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate the order due to certain circumstances, the wireless service provider shall notify the petitioner within three business days. Such circumstances shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

a. The accountholder has already terminated the account;

b. The differences in network technology prevent the functionality of a device on the network; or

c. There are geographic or other limitations on network or service availability.

(3) (a) Upon transfer of billing responsibility for and rights to a wireless telephone number or numbers to the petitioner under this subsection by a wireless service provider, the petitioner shall assume all financial responsibility for the transferred wireless telephone number or numbers, monthly service costs, and costs for any mobile device associated with the wireless telephone number or numbers.

(b) This section shall not preclude a wireless service provider from applying any routine and customary requirements for account establishment to the petitioner as part of this transfer of billing responsibility for a wireless telephone number or numbers and any devices attached to that number or numbers including, but not limited to, identification, financial information, and customer preferences.

(4) This section shall not affect the ability of the court to apportion the assets and debts of the parties as

provided for in law, or the ability to determine the temporary use, possession, and control of personal property.

(5) No cause of action shall lie against any wireless service provider, its officers, employees, or agents, for actions taken in accordance with the terms of a court order issued under this section.

(6) As used in this section and section 455.523, a "wireless service provider" means a provider of commercial mobile service under Section 332(d) of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 (47 U.S.C. Section 151, et seq.).

455.513. 1. The court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection upon the filing of a verified petition under sections 455.500 to 455.538, for good cause shown in the petition, and upon finding that:

(1) No prior order regarding custody involving the respondent and the child is pending or has been made; or

(2) The respondent is less than seventeen years of age.

An immediate and present danger of domestic violence, **including danger to the child's pet**, stalking, or sexual assault to a child shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. An ex parte order of protection entered by the court shall be in effect until the time of the hearing. The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief pursuant to section 455.505.

2. Upon the entry of the ex parte order of protection, the court shall enter its order appointing a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate to represent the child victim.

3. If the allegations in the petition would give rise to jurisdiction under section 211.031, the court may direct the children's division to conduct an investigation and to provide appropriate services. The division shall submit a written investigative report to the court and to the juvenile officer within thirty days of being ordered to do so. The report shall be made available to the parties and the guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate.

4. If the allegations in the petition would give rise to jurisdiction under section 211.031 because the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, the court may issue an ex parte order and shall transfer the case to juvenile court for a hearing on a full order of protection. Service of process shall be made pursuant to section 455.035.

455.520. 1. Any ex parte order of protection granted under sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall be to protect the victim from domestic violence, **including danger to the child's pet**, stalking, or sexual assault and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the victim's safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, molesting, or disturbing the peace of the victim;

(2) Restraining the respondent from entering the family home of the victim except as specifically authorized by the court;

(3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the victim in any manner or through any medium, except as specifically authorized by the court;

(4) A temporary order of custody of minor children;

(5) A temporary order of possession of pets where appropriate.

2. No ex parte order of protection excluding the respondent from the family home shall be issued unless the court finds that:

(1) The order is in the best interests of the child or children remaining in the home;

(2) The verified allegations of domestic violence present a substantial risk to the child or children unless the respondent is excluded; and

(3) A remaining adult family or household member is able to care adequately for the child or children in the absence of the excluded party.

455.523. 1. Any full order of protection granted under sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall be to protect the victim from domestic violence, **including danger to the child's pet**, stalking, and sexual assault may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from committing domestic violence or sexual assault, threatening to commit domestic violence or sexual assault, stalking, molesting, or disturbing the peace of the victim;

(2) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from entering the family home of the victim, except as specifically authorized by the court;

(3) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from communicating with the victim in any manner or through any medium, except as specifically authorized by the court.

2. When the court has, after hearing for any full order of protection, issued an order of protection, it may, in addition:

(1) Award custody of any minor child born to or adopted by the parties when the court has jurisdiction over

such child and no prior order regarding custody is pending or has been made, and the best interests of the child require such order be issued;

(2) Award visitation;

(3) Award child support in accordance with supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452;

(4) Award maintenance to petitioner when petitioner and respondent are lawfully married in accordance with chapter 452;

(5) Order respondent to make or to continue to make rent or mortgage payments on a residence occupied by the victim if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the victim or other dependent household members;

(6) Order the respondent to participate in a court-approved counseling program designed to help stop violent behavior or to treat substance abuse;

(7) Order the respondent to pay, to the extent that he or she is able, the costs of his or her treatment, together with the treatment costs incurred by the victim;

(8) Order the respondent to pay a reasonable fee for housing and other services that have been provided or that are being provided to the victim by a shelter for victims of domestic violence;

(9) Order a wireless service provider, in accordance with the process, provisions, and requirements set out in subdivisions (1) to (6) of subsection 9 of section 455.050, to transfer the billing responsibility for and rights to the wireless telephone number or numbers of any minor children in the petitioner's care to the petitioner, if the petitioner is not the wireless service accountholder;

(10) Award possession and care of any pet, along with any moneys necessary to cover medical costs that may have resulted from abuse of the pet.

475.120. 1. The guardian of the person of a minor shall be entitled to the custody and control of the ward and shall provide for the ward's education, support, and maintenance.

2. A guardian or limited guardian of an incapacitated person shall act in the best interest of the ward. A limited guardian of an incapacitated person shall have the powers and duties enumerated by the court in the adjudication order or any later modifying order.

3. **Except as otherwise limited by the court, a guardian shall make decisions regarding the adult ward's support, care, education, health, and welfare. A guardian shall exercise authority only as necessitated by the adult ward's limitations and, to the extent possible, shall encourage the adult ward to participate in decisions, act on the adult ward's own behalf, and develop or regain the capacity to manage the adult ward's personal affairs.** The general powers and duties of a guardian of an incapacitated person **[**shall be to take charge of the person of the ward and to provide for the ward's care, treatment, habilitation, education, support and maintenance; and the powers and duties**]** shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Assure that the ward resides in the best and least restrictive setting reasonably available;

(2) Assure that the ward receives medical care and other services that are needed;

(3) Promote and protect the care, comfort, safety, health, and welfare of the ward;

(4) Provide required consents on behalf of the ward;

(5) To exercise all powers and discharge all duties necessary or proper to implement the provisions of this section.

4. A guardian of an adult or minor ward is not obligated by virtue of such guardian's appointment to use the guardian's own financial resources for the support of the ward. If the ward's estate and available public benefits are inadequate for the proper care of the ward, the guardian or conservator may apply to the county commission pursuant to section 475.370.

5. No guardian of the person shall have authority to seek admission of the guardian's ward to a mental health or intellectual disability facility for more than thirty days for any purpose without court order except as otherwise provided by law.

6. Only the director or chief administrative officer of a social service agency serving as guardian of an incapacitated person, or such person's designee, is legally authorized to act on behalf of the ward.

7. A social service agency serving as guardian of an incapacitated person shall notify the court within fifteen days after any change in the identity of the professional individual who has primary responsibility for providing guardianship services to the incapacitated person.

8. Any social service agency serving as guardian may not provide other services to the ward.

9. In the absence of any written direction from the ward to the contrary, a guardian may execute a preneed contract for the ward's funeral services, including cremation, or an irrevocable life insurance policy to pay for the ward's funeral services, including cremation, and authorize the payment of such services from the ward's

resources. Nothing in this section shall interfere with the rights of next-of-kin to direct the disposition of the body of the ward upon death under section 194.119. If a preneed arrangement such as that authorized by this subsection is in place and no next-of-kin exercises the right of sepulcher within ten days of the death of the ward, the guardian may sign consents for the disposition of the body, including cremation, without any liability therefor. A guardian who exercises the authority granted in this subsection shall not be personally financially responsible for the payment of services.

[10. Except as otherwise limited by the court, a guardian shall make decisions regarding the adult ward's support, care, education, health, and welfare. A guardian shall exercise authority only as necessitated by the adult ward's limitations and, to the extent possible, shall encourage the adult ward to participate in decisions, act on the adult ward's own behalf, and develop or regain the capacity to manage the adult ward's personal affairs.**]**

479.162. Notwithstanding any provision of law, supreme court rule, or court operating rule, in a proceeding for a municipal ordinance violation or any other proceeding before a municipal court if the charge carries the possibility of fifteen days or more in jail or confinement, a defendant shall not be charged any fee for obtaining a police report, probable cause statement, or any video relevant to the traffic stop or arrest. Such police report, probable cause statement, or video shall be provided by the prosecutor upon written request by the defendant for discovery.

488.016. Notwithstanding any supreme court rule or any provision of law to the contrary, costs shall be fully waived for any person who is an honorably discharged veteran

of any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States and who successfully completes a veterans treatment court, as defined under section 478.001.

488.029. There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of one hundred fifty dollars in all criminal cases for any violation of chapter **[**195**] 579** in which a crime laboratory makes analysis of a controlled substance, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court. The moneys collected by clerks of the courts pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be collected and disbursed as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. All such moneys shall be payable to the director of revenue, who shall deposit all amounts collected pursuant to this section to the credit of the state forensic laboratory account to be administered by the department of public safety pursuant to section 650.105.

491.016. 1. A statement made by a witness that is not otherwise admissible is admissible in evidence in a criminal proceeding as substantive evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted if, after a hearing, the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that:

(1) The defendant engaged in or acquiesced to wrongdoing with the purpose of causing the unavailability of the witness;

(2) The wrongdoing in which the defendant engaged or acquiesced has caused or substantially contributed to cause the unavailability of the witness;

(3) The state exercised due diligence to secure by subpoena or other means the attendance of the witness at the proceeding, or the witness is unavailable because the

defendant caused or acquiesced in the death of the witness; and

(4) The witness fails to appear at the proceeding.

2. In a jury trial, the hearing and finding to determine the admissibility of the statement shall be held and found outside the presence of the jury and before the case is submitted to the jury.

545.940. 1. Pursuant to a motion filed by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney with notice given to the defense attorney and for good cause shown, in any criminal case in which a defendant has been charged by the prosecuting attorney's office or circuit attorney's office with any offense under chapter 566 or section 565.050, assault in the first degree; section 565.052 or 565.060, assault in the second degree; section 565.054 or 565.070, assault in the third degree; section 565.056, assault in the fourth degree; section 565.072, domestic assault in the first degree; section 565.073, domestic assault in the second degree; section 565.074, domestic assault in the third degree; section 565.075, assault while on school property; section 565.076, domestic assault in the fourth degree; section 565.081, 565.082, or 565.083, assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer in the first, second, or third degree; section 567.020, prostitution; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; section 568.050, endangering the welfare of a child in the second degree; section 568.060, abuse of a child; section 575.150, resisting or interfering with an arrest; or **[**paragraph (a), (b), or (c), of**]** subdivision (2) **or (3)** of subsection **[**1**] 2**

of section 191.677, **knowingly or** recklessly exposing a person to [HIV] **a serious infectious or communicable disease**, the court may order that the defendant be conveyed to a state-, city-, or county-operated HIV clinic for testing for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. The results of such tests shall be released to the victim and his or her parent or legal guardian if the victim is a minor. The results of such tests shall also be released to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and the defendant's attorney. The state's motion to obtain said testing, the court's order of the same, and the test results shall be sealed in the court file.

2. As used in this section, "HIV" means the human immunodeficiency virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

546.265. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Crime stoppers organization", a private, not-for-profit organization that collects and expends donations for rewards to persons who report to the organization information concerning criminal activity and that forwards such information to appropriate law enforcement agencies;

(2) "Privileged communication", information by an anonymous person to a crime stoppers organization for the purpose of reporting alleged criminal activity.

2. No person shall be required to disclose, by way of testimony or otherwise, a privileged communication between a person who submits a report of alleged criminal activity to a crime stoppers organization and the person who accepts the report on behalf of a crime stoppers organization or to produce, under subpoena, any records, documentary evidence,

opinions, or decisions relating to such privileged communication:

(1) In connection with any criminal case or proceeding; or

(2) By way of any discovery procedure.

3. Any person arrested or charged with a criminal offense may petition the court for an in camera inspection of the records of a privileged communication concerning the report such person made to a crime stoppers organization. The petition shall allege facts showing that such records would provide evidence favorable to the defendant and relevant to the issue of guilt or punishment. If the court determines that the person is entitled to all or any part of such records, the court may order production and disclosure as the court deems appropriate.

547.031. 1. A prosecuting or circuit attorney, in the jurisdiction in which a person was convicted of an offense, may file a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment at any time if he or she has information that the convicted person may be innocent or may have been erroneously convicted. The circuit court in which the person was convicted shall have jurisdiction and authority to consider, hear, and decide the motion.

2. Upon the filing of a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment, the court shall order a hearing and shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law on all issues presented. The attorney general shall be given notice of hearing of such a motion by the circuit clerk and shall be permitted to appear, question witnesses, and make arguments in a hearing of such a motion.

3. The court shall grant the motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney to vacate or set aside the judgment

where the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence of actual innocence or constitutional error at the original trial or plea that undermines the confidence in the judgment. In considering the motion, the court shall take into consideration the evidence presented at the original trial or plea; the evidence presented at any direct appeal or post-conviction proceedings, including state or federal habeas actions; and the information and evidence presented at the hearing on the motion.

4. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney shall have the authority and right to file and maintain an appeal of the denial or disposal of such a motion. The attorney general may file a motion to intervene and, in addition to such motion, file a motion to dismiss the motion to vacate or to set aside the judgment in any appeal filed by the prosecuting or circuit attorney.

549.500. All documents prepared or obtained in the discharge of official duties by any member or employee of the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board or employee of the division of probation and parole** shall be privileged and shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than members of the **parole** board and other authorized employees of the department pursuant to section 217.075. The **parole** board may at its discretion permit the inspection of the report or parts thereof by the offender or his **or her** attorney or other persons having a proper interest therein.

557.051. 1. A person who has been found guilty of an offense under chapter 566, or any sex offense involving a child under chapter 568 or 573, and who is granted a suspended imposition or execution of sentence or placed under the supervision of the **[**board**] division** of probation and parole shall be required to participate in and

successfully complete a program of treatment, education and rehabilitation designed for perpetrators of sexual offenses. Persons required to attend a program under this section shall be required to follow all directives of the treatment program provider, and may be charged a reasonable fee to cover the costs of such program.

2. A person who provides assessment services or who makes a report, finding, or recommendation for any offender to attend any counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation as a condition or requirement of probation following a finding of guilt for an offense under chapter 566, or any sex offense involving a child under chapter 568 or 573, shall not be related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to any person who has a financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in the counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation or any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in any private entity which provides the counseling or program of treatment, education or rehabilitation. A person who violates this subsection shall thereafter:

(1) Immediately remit to the state of Missouri any financial income gained as a direct or indirect result of the action constituting the violation;

(2) Be prohibited from providing assessment or counseling services or any program of treatment, education or rehabilitation to, for, on behalf of, at the direction of, or in contract with the **[**state board**]** **division** of probation and parole or any office thereof; and

(3) Be prohibited from having any financial interest, whether direct or indirect, in any private entity which provides assessment or counseling services or any program of treatment, education or rehabilitation to, for, on behalf

of, at the direction of, or in contract with the **[**state board**]** **division** of probation and parole or any office thereof.

3. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall not apply when the department of corrections has identified only one qualified service provider within reasonably accessible distance from the offender or when the only providers available within a reasonable distance are related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to any person who has a financial interest in the service provider.

558.011. 1. The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison and conditional release terms, are:

(1) For a class A felony, a term of years not less than ten years and not to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment;

(2) For a class B felony, a term of years not less than five years and not to exceed fifteen years;

(3) For a class C felony, a term of years not less than three years and not to exceed ten years;

(4) For a class D felony, a term of years not to exceed seven years;

(5) For a class E felony, a term of years not to exceed four years;

(6) For a class A misdemeanor, a term not to exceed one year;

(7) For a class B misdemeanor, a term not to exceed six months;

(8) For a class C misdemeanor, a term not to exceed fifteen days.

2. In cases of class D and E felonies, the court shall have discretion to imprison for a special term not to exceed

one year in the county jail or other authorized penal institution, and the place of confinement shall be fixed by the court. If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a term longer than one year upon a person convicted of a class D or E felony, it shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections.

3. (1) When a regular sentence of imprisonment for a felony is imposed, the court shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections for the term imposed under section 557.036, or until released under procedures established elsewhere by law.

(2) A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be for a definite term and the court shall commit the person to the county jail or other authorized penal institution for the term of his or her sentence or until released under procedure established elsewhere by law.

4. (1) Except as otherwise provided, a sentence of imprisonment for a term of years for felonies other than dangerous felonies as defined in section 556.061, and other than sentences of imprisonment which involve the individual's fourth or subsequent remand to the department of corrections shall consist of a prison term and a conditional release term. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036 shall be:

(a) One-third for terms of nine years or less;

(b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years;

(c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years; and the prison term shall be the remainder of such term. The prison term may be extended by the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** pursuant to subsection 5 of this section.

(2) "Conditional release" means the conditional discharge of an offender by the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**, subject to conditions of release that the **parole** board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the **[**state board**]** **division** of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other offense, federal or state, and other conditions that the **parole** board in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to assist the releasee in avoiding further violation of the law.

5. The date of conditional release from the prison term may be extended up to a maximum of the entire sentence of imprisonment by the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**. The director of any division of the department of corrections except the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole may file with the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** a petition to extend the conditional release date when an offender fails to follow the rules and regulations of the division or commits an act in violation of such rules. Within ten working days of receipt of the petition to extend the conditional release date, the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall convene a hearing on the petition. The offender shall be present and may call witnesses in his or her behalf and cross-examine witnesses appearing against the offender. The hearing shall be conducted as provided in section 217.670. If the violation occurs in close proximity to the conditional release date, the conditional release may be held for a maximum of fifteen working days to permit necessary time for the division director to file a petition for an extension with the **parole** board and for the **parole** board to conduct a hearing, provided some affirmative

manifestation of an intent to extend the conditional release has occurred prior to the conditional release date. If at the end of a fifteen-working-day period a **parole** board decision has not been reached, the offender shall be released conditionally. The decision of the **parole** board shall be final.

558.026. 1. Multiple sentences of imprisonment shall run concurrently unless the court specifies that they shall run consecutively; except in the case of multiple sentences of imprisonment imposed for any offense committed during or at the same time as, or multiple offenses of, the following felonies:

(1) Rape in the first degree, forcible rape, or rape;

(2) Statutory rape in the first degree;

(3) Sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, or sodomy;

(4) Statutory sodomy in the first degree; or

(5) An attempt to commit any of the felonies listed in this subsection. In such case, the sentence of imprisonment imposed for any felony listed in this subsection or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid shall run consecutively to the other sentences. The sentences imposed for any other offense may run concurrently.

2. If a person who is on probation, parole or conditional release is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offense committed after the granting of probation or parole or after the start of his **or her** conditional release term, the court shall direct the manner in which the sentence or sentences imposed by the court shall run with respect to any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms. If the subsequent sentence to imprisonment is in another jurisdiction, the

court shall specify how any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms shall run with respect to the foreign sentence of imprisonment.

3. A court may cause any sentence it imposes to run concurrently with a sentence an individual is serving or is to serve in another state or in a federal correctional center. If the Missouri sentence is served in another state or in a federal correctional center, subsection 4 of section 558.011 and section 217.690 shall apply as if the individual were serving his **or her** sentence within the department of corrections of the state of Missouri, except that a personal hearing before the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall not be required for parole consideration.

558.031. 1. A sentence of imprisonment shall commence when a person convicted of an offense in this state is received into the custody of the department of corrections or other place of confinement where the offender is sentenced.

2. Such person shall receive credit toward the service of a sentence of imprisonment for all time in prison, jail or custody after **[**the offense occurred**]** **conviction** and before the commencement of the sentence, when the time in custody was related to that offense, **and the circuit court may, when pronouncing sentence, award credit for time spent in prison, jail, or custody after the offense occurred and before conviction toward the service of the sentence of imprisonment**, except:

(1) Such credit shall only be applied once when sentences are consecutive;

(2) Such credit shall only be applied if the person convicted was in custody in the state of Missouri, unless

such custody was compelled exclusively by the state of Missouri's action; and

(3) As provided in section 559.100.

[2.] **3.** The officer required by law to deliver a person convicted of an offense in this state to the department of corrections shall endorse upon the papers required by section 217.305 both the dates the offender was in custody and the period of time to be credited toward the service of the sentence of imprisonment, except as endorsed by such officer.

[3.] **4.** If a person convicted of an offense escapes from custody, such escape shall interrupt the sentence. The interruption shall continue until such person is returned to the correctional center where the sentence was being served, or in the case of a person committed to the custody of the department of corrections, to any correctional center operated by the department of corrections. An escape shall also interrupt the jail time credit to be applied to a sentence which had not commenced when the escape occurred.

[4.] **5.** If a sentence of imprisonment is vacated and a new sentence imposed upon the offender for that offense, all time served under the vacated sentence shall be credited against the new sentence, unless the time has already been credited to another sentence as provided in subsection 1 of this section.

[5.] **6.** If a person released from imprisonment on parole or serving a conditional release term violates any of the conditions of his or her parole or release, he or she may be treated as a parole violator. If the [board of probation and] parole **board** revokes the parole or conditional release, the paroled person shall serve the remainder of the prison term and conditional release term,

as an additional prison term, and the conditionally released person shall serve the remainder of the conditional release term as a prison term, unless released on parole.

7. Subsection 2 of this section shall be applicable to offenses occurring on or after August 28, 2021.

558.046. The sentencing court may, upon petition, reduce any term of sentence or probation pronounced by the court or a term of conditional release or parole pronounced by the **[**state board of probation and**]** parole **board** if the court determines that:

(1) The convicted person was:

(a) Convicted of an offense that did not involve violence or the threat of violence; and

(b) Convicted of an offense that involved alcohol or illegal drugs; and

(2) Since the commission of such offense, the convicted person has successfully completed a detoxification and rehabilitation program; and

(3) The convicted person is not:

(a) A prior offender, a persistent offender, a dangerous offender or a persistent misdemeanor offender as defined by section 558.016; or

(b) A persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.125; or

(c) A prior offender, a persistent offender or a class X offender as defined in section 558.019.

559.026. Except in infraction cases, when probation is granted, the court, in addition to conditions imposed pursuant to section 559.021, may require as a condition of probation that the offender submit to a period of detention up to forty-eight hours after the determination by a probation or parole officer that the offender violated a

condition of continued probation or parole in an appropriate institution at whatever time or intervals within the period of probation, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court shall designate, or the [board] **division** of probation and parole shall direct. Any person placed on probation in a county of the first class or second class or in any city with a population of five hundred thousand or more and detained as herein provided shall be subject to all provisions of section 221.170, even though he **or she** was not convicted and sentenced to a jail or workhouse.

(1) In misdemeanor cases, the period of detention under this section shall not exceed the shorter of thirty days or the maximum term of imprisonment authorized for the misdemeanor by chapter 558.

(2) In felony cases, the period of detention under this section shall not exceed one hundred twenty days.

(3) If probation is revoked and a term of imprisonment is served by reason thereof, the time spent in a jail, half-way house, honor center, workhouse or other institution as a detention condition of probation shall be credited against the prison or jail term served for the offense in connection with which the detention condition was imposed.

559.105. 1. Any person who has been found guilty of or has pled guilty to an offense may be ordered by the court to make restitution to the victim for the victim's losses due to such offense. Restitution pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to a victim's reasonable expenses to participate in the prosecution of the crime.

2. No person ordered by the court to pay restitution pursuant to this section shall be released from probation until such restitution is complete. If full restitution is not made within the original term of probation, the court

shall order the maximum term of probation allowed for such offense.

3. Any person eligible to be released on parole shall be required, as a condition of parole, to make restitution pursuant to this section. The **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall not release any person from any term of parole for such offense until the person has completed such restitution, or until the maximum term of parole for such offense has been served.

4. The court may set an amount of restitution to be paid by the defendant. Said amount may be taken from the inmate's account at the department of corrections while the defendant is incarcerated. Upon conditional release or parole, if any amount of such court-ordered restitution is unpaid, the payment of the unpaid balance may be collected as a condition of conditional release or parole by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney under section 559.100. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may refer any failure to make such restitution as a condition of conditional release or parole to the parole board for enforcement.

559.106. 1. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, when a court grants probation to an offender who has been found guilty of an offense in:

(1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, **[**566.212, 566.213**]** **566.210, 566.211**, 568.020, **[**568.080, or 568.090**]** **573.200, or 573.205**, based on an act committed on or after August 28, 2006; or

(2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen

years of age and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section;

the court shall order that the offender be supervised by the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole for the duration of his or her natural life.

2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566, or violating section 568.020, when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or of violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

3. When probation for the duration of the offender's natural life has been ordered, a mandatory condition of such probation is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.

4. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the court may terminate the probation of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older.

559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection 8 of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the

department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.

3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection or order such placement under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court, the department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program in which to place the offender, which may include placement in the shock incarceration program or institutional treatment program. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a program under this subsection, the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days from the date the offender was delivered

to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised of the removal. The department shall report on the offender's participation in the program and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence.

4. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions. If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C, class D, or class E nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125, the court shall request the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment if the defendant has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided

under subsection 3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and 6 of this section.

6. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.

7. An offender's first incarceration under this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first

degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

559.120. The circuit court may place a defendant on probation and require his or her participation in a program established pursuant to section 217.777 if, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the offense and to the history and character of the defendant, the court is of the opinion that:

(1) Traditional institutional confinement of the defendant is not necessary for the protection of the public, given adequate supervision; and

(2) The defendant is in need of guidance, training, or other assistance, which, in his or her case, can be effectively administered through participation in a community-based treatment program.

If the court holds such opinions and further finds that the defendant is the primary caregiver of one or more dependent children, the court shall consider requiring the defendant to participate in a community-based treatment program.

559.125. 1. The clerk of the court shall keep in a permanent file all applications for probation or parole by the court, and shall keep in such manner as may be prescribed by the court complete and full records of all presentence investigations requested, probations or paroles granted, revoked or terminated and all discharges from probations or paroles. All court orders relating to any presentence investigation requested and probation or parole

granted under the provisions of this chapter and sections 558.011 and 558.026 shall be kept in a like manner, and, if the defendant subject to any such order is subject to an investigation or is under the supervision of the **[**state board**]** **division** of probation and parole, a copy of the order shall be sent to the **[**board**]** **division of probation and parole**. In any county where a parole board ceases to exist, the clerk of the court shall preserve the records of that **parole** board.

2. Information and data obtained by a probation or parole officer shall be privileged information and shall not be receivable in any court. Such information shall not be disclosed directly or indirectly to anyone other than the members of a parole board and the judge entitled to receive reports, except the court, **the division of probation and parole**, or the **parole** board may in its discretion permit the inspection of the report, or parts of such report, by the defendant, or offender or his or her attorney, or other person having a proper interest therein.

3. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section notwithstanding, the presentence investigation report shall be made available to the state and all information and data obtained in connection with preparation of the presentence investigation report may be made available to the state at the discretion of the court upon a showing that the receipt of the information and data is in the best interest of the state.

559.600. 1. In cases where the **[**board of probation and parole**]** **division of probation and parole** is not required under section 217.750 to provide probation supervision and rehabilitation services for misdemeanor offenders, the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit may

contract with one or more private entities or other court-approved entity to provide such services. The court-approved entity, including private or other entities, shall act as a misdemeanor probation office in that circuit and shall, pursuant to the terms of the contract, supervise persons placed on probation by the judges for class A, B, C, and D misdemeanor offenses, specifically including persons placed on probation for violations of section 577.023. Nothing in sections 559.600 to 559.615 shall be construed to prohibit the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole, or the court, from supervising misdemeanor offenders in a circuit where the judges have entered into a contract with a probation entity.

2. In all cases, the entity providing such private probation service shall utilize the cutoff concentrations utilized by the department of corrections with regard to drug and alcohol screening for clients assigned to such entity. A drug test is positive if drug presence is at or above the cutoff concentration or negative if no drug is detected or if drug presence is below the cutoff concentration.

3. In all cases, the entity providing such private probation service shall not require the clients assigned to such entity to travel in excess of fifty miles in order to attend their regular probation meetings.

559.602. A private entity seeking to provide probation supervision and rehabilitation services to misdemeanor offenders shall make timely written application to the judges in a circuit. When approved by the judges of a circuit, the application, the judicial order of approval and the contract shall be forwarded to the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole. The contract shall contain the

responsibilities of the private entity, including the offenses for which persons will be supervised. The **[**board**]** **division** may then withdraw supervision of misdemeanor offenders which are to be supervised by the court-approved private entity in that circuit.

559.607. 1. Judges of the municipal division in any circuit, acting through a chief or presiding judge, either may contract with a private or public entity or may employ any qualified person to serve as the city's probation officer to provide probation and rehabilitation services for persons placed on probation for violation of any ordinance of the city, specifically including the offense of operating or being in physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs. The contracting city shall not be required to pay for any part of the cost of probation and rehabilitation services authorized under sections 559.600 to 559.615. Persons found guilty or pleading guilty to ordinance violations and placed on probation by municipal or city court judges shall contribute a service fee to the court in the amount set forth in section 559.604 to pay the cost of their probation supervision provided by a probation officer employed by the court or by a contract probation officer as provided for in section 559.604.

2. When approved by municipal court judges in the municipal division, the application, judicial order of approval, and the contract shall be forwarded to and filed with the **[**board**]** **division** of probation and parole. The court-approved private or public entity or probation officer employed by the court shall then function as the probation office for the city, pursuant to the terms of the contract or conditions of employment and the terms of probation

ordered by the judge. Any city in this state which presently does not have probation services available for persons convicted of its ordinance violations, or that contracts out those services with a private entity, may, under the procedures authorized in sections 559.600 to 559.615, contract with and continue to contract with a private entity or employ any qualified person and contract with the municipal division to provide such probation supervision and rehabilitation services.

565.058. 1. Any special victim as defined under section 565.002 shall not be required to reveal any current address or place of residence except to the court in camera for the purpose of determining jurisdiction and venue.

2. Any special victim as defined under section 565.002 may file a petition with the court alleging assault in any degree by using his or her identifying initials instead of his or her legal name if said petition alleges that he or she would be endangered by such disclosure.

565.240. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful posting of certain information over the internet if he or she knowingly posts the name, home address, Social Security number, **[**or**]** telephone number, **or any other personally identifiable information** of any person on the internet intending to cause great bodily harm or death, or threatening to cause great bodily harm or death to such person.

2. The offense of unlawful posting of certain information over the internet is a class C misdemeanor, **unless the person knowingly posts on the internet the name, home address, Social Security number, telephone number, or any other personally identifiable information of any law enforcement officer, corrections officer, parole officer,**

judge, commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, or of any immediate family member of such law enforcement officer, corrections officer, parole officer, judge, commissioner, or prosecuting attorney, intending to cause great bodily harm or death, or threatening to cause great bodily harm or death, in which case it is a class E felony.

566.145. 1. A person commits the offense of sexual conduct **in the course of public duty if the person engages in sexual conduct:**

(1) With a **detainee, a** prisoner, or **an** offender **[**if he or she**] and the person:**

[(1)**] (a)** Is an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison or correctional facility and engages in sexual conduct with a prisoner or an offender who is confined in a jail, prison, or correctional facility; **[**or

(2)**] (b)** Is a probation and parole officer and engages in sexual conduct with an offender who is under the direct supervision of the officer; **or**

(c) Is a law enforcement officer and engages in sexual conduct with a detainee or prisoner who is in the custody of such officer; or

(2) With someone who is not a detainee, a prisoner, or an offender and the person is:

(a) A probation and parole officer, a police officer, or an employee of, or assigned to work in, any jail, prison, or correctional facility;

(b) On duty; and

(c) The offense was committed by means of coercion as defined in section 566.200.

2. For the purposes of this section the following terms shall mean:

(1) **"Detainee", a person deprived of liberty and kept under involuntary restraint, confinement, or custody**;

(2) "Offender", includes any person in the custody of a prison or correctional facility and any person who is under the supervision of the **[**state board**]** **division** of probation and parole;

[(2)**]** **(3)** "Prisoner", includes any person who is in the custody of a jail, whether pretrial or after disposition of a charge.

3. The offense of sexual conduct **[**with a prisoner or offender**]** **in the course of public duty** is a class E felony.

4. Consent of a **detainee, a** prisoner **[**or**]**, **an** offender, **or any other person** is not a defense.

571.030. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by sections 571.101 to 571.121, if he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under section 571.107; or

(2) Sets a spring gun; or

(3) Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in section 302.010, or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or

(4) Exhibits, in the presence of one or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or

(5) Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner

or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or

(6) Discharges a firearm within one hundred yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or

(7) Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or

(8) Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the federal government, state government, or political subdivision thereof; or

(9) Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or

(10) Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

(11) Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of section 579.015.

2. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the persons described in this subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this subsection. Subdivisions (3),

(4), (6), (7), and (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this subsection:

(1) All state, county and municipal peace officers who have completed the training required by the police officer standards and training commission pursuant to sections 590.030 to 590.050 and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the state or for violation of ordinances of counties or municipalities of the state, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired peace officers, as defined in subsection 12 of this section, and who carry the identification defined in subsection 13 of this section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;

(3) Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official duty;

(4) Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1 of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the state and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the federal judiciary;

(5) Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;

(6) Any federal probation officer or federal flight deck officer as defined under the federal flight deck officer program, 49 U.S.C. Section 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;

(7) Any state probation or parole officer, including supervisors and members of the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board**;

(8) Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the department of public safety under section 590.750;

(9) Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;

(10) Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney; circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney; municipal, associate, or circuit judge; or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under subsection 2 of section 571.111;

(11) Any member of a fire department or fire protection district who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under section 571.111 when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; and

(12) Upon the written approval of the governing body of a fire department or fire protection district, any paid fire department or fire protection district member who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a

valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.

3. Subdivisions (1), (5), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section do not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a nonfunctioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply to any person nineteen years of age or older or eighteen years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this state. Subdivision (10) of subsection 1 of this section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.

4. Subdivisions (1), (8), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to sections 571.101 to 571.121, a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to

carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.

5. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to section 563.031.

6. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the state shall not prohibit any state employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the state's property provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This subsection shall only apply to the state as an employer when the state employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the state and the state employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this subsection, "state employee" means an employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the state of Missouri.

7. Nothing in this section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

8. A person who commits the crime of unlawful use of weapons under:

(1) Subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (11) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class E felony;

(2) Subdivision (1), (6), (7), or (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except when a concealed weapon is carried onto any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven inches by fourteen inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one inch, in which case the penalties of subsection 2 of section 571.107 shall apply;

(3) Subdivision (5) or (10) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if the firearm is unloaded and a class E felony if the firearm is loaded;

(4) Subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be guilty of a class B felony, except that if the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section results in injury or death to another person, it is a class A felony.

9. Violations of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punished as follows:

(1) For the first violation a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony;

(2) For any violation by a prior offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B felony without the possibility of parole, probation or conditional release for a term of ten years;

(3) For any violation by a persistent offender as defined in section 558.016, a person shall be sentenced to the maximum authorized term of imprisonment for a class B

felony without the possibility of parole, probation, or conditional release;

(4) For any violation which results in injury or death to another person, a person shall be sentenced to an authorized disposition for a class A felony.

10. Any person knowingly aiding or abetting any other person in the violation of subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the same penalty as that prescribed by this section for violations by other persons.

11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a felony violation of subsection 1 of this section shall receive a suspended imposition of sentence if such person has previously received a suspended imposition of sentence for any other firearms- or weapons-related felony offense.

12. As used in this section "qualified retired peace officer" means an individual who:

(1) Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a peace officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;

(2) Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had statutory powers of arrest;

(3) Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a peace officer for an aggregate of fifteen years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;

(4) Has a nonforfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;

(5) During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry firearms;

(6) Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and

(7) Is not prohibited by federal law from receiving a firearm.

13. The identification required by subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section is:

(1) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a peace officer; and

(3) A certification issued by the state in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

574.110. 1. A person commits the offense of using a laser pointer if such person knowingly directs a light from

a laser pointer at a uniformed safety officer, including a peace officer as defined under section 590.010, security guard, firefighter, emergency medical worker, or other uniformed municipal, state, or federal officer.

2. As used in this section, "laser pointer" means a device that emits a visible light amplified by the stimulated emission of radiation.

3. The offense of using a laser pointer is a class A misdemeanor.

574.203. 1. Except as otherwise protected by state or federal law, a person, excluding individuals seeking mental health, psychiatric, or psychological care or any person who is developmentally disabled as defined in section 630.005, commits the offense of interference with a health care facility if the person willfully or recklessly interferes with a health care facility or employee of a health care facility by:

(1) Causing a peace disturbance while inside a health care facility;

(2) Refusing an order to vacate a health care facility when requested to by any employee of the health care facility; or

(3) Threatening to inflict injury on the patients or employees, or damage to the property of a health care facility.

2. Hospital policies shall address incidents of workplace violence against employees, including protecting an employee from retaliation when such employee complies with hospital policies in seeking assistance or intervention from local emergency services or law enforcement when a violent incident occurs.

3. The offense of interference with a health care facility is a class D misdemeanor for a first offense and a class C misdemeanor for any second or subsequent offense.

4. As used in this section, "health care facility" means a hospital that provides health care services directly to patients.

575.155. 1. An offender or prisoner commits the offense of endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or city jail, or another offender or prisoner if he or she attempts to cause or knowingly causes such person to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, or saliva.

2. For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Corrections employee", a person who is an employee, or contracted employee of a subcontractor, of a department or agency responsible for operating a jail, prison, correctional facility, or sexual offender treatment center or a person who is assigned to work in a jail, prison, correctional facility, or sexual offender treatment center;

(2) "Offender", a person in the custody of the department of corrections;

(3) "Prisoner", a person confined in a county or city jail;

(4) "Serious infectious or communicable disease", the same meaning given to the term in section 191.677.

3. The offense of endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or city jail, or another offender or prisoner is a class E felony unless the substance is unidentified in which case it is a class A misdemeanor. If an offender or prisoner is knowingly

infected with [the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B or hepatitis C] **a serious infectious or communicable disease** and exposes another person to [HIV or hepatitis B or hepatitis C] **such serious infectious or communicable disease** by committing the offense of endangering a corrections employee, a visitor to a correctional center, county or city jail, or another offender or prisoner **and the nature of the exposure to the bodily fluid has been scientifically shown to be a means of transmission of the serious infectious or communicable disease**, it is a class D felony.

575.157. 1. An offender commits the offense of endangering a department of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a secure facility, or another offender if he or she attempts to cause or knowingly causes such individual to come into contact with blood, seminal fluid, urine, feces, or saliva.

2. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Department of mental health employee", a person who is an employee of the department of mental health, an employee or contracted employee of a subcontractor of the department of mental health, or an employee or contracted employee of a subcontractor of an entity responsible for confining offenders as authorized by section 632.495;

(2) "Offender", persons ordered to the department of mental health after a determination by the court that such persons may meet the definition of a sexually violent predator, persons ordered to the department of mental health after a finding of probable cause under section 632.489, and persons committed for control, care, and treatment by the

department of mental health under sections 632.480 to 632.513;

(3) "Secure facility", a facility operated by the department of mental health or an entity responsible for confining offenders as authorized by section 632.495;

(4) "Serious infectious or communicable disease", the same meaning given to the term in section 191.677.

3. The offense of endangering a department of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a secure facility, or another offender is a class E felony. If an offender is knowingly infected with [the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B, or hepatitis C] **a serious infectious or communicable disease** and exposes another individual to [HIV or hepatitis B or hepatitis C] **such serious infectious or communicable disease** by committing the offense of endangering a department of mental health employee, a visitor or other person at a mental health facility, or another offender **and the nature of the exposure to the bodily fluid has been scientifically shown to be a means of transmission of the serious infectious or communicable disease**, the offense is a class D felony.

575.180. 1. A law enforcement officer commits the offense of failure to execute an arrest warrant if, with the purpose of allowing any person charged with or convicted of a crime to escape, he or she fails to execute any arrest warrant, capias, or other lawful process ordering apprehension or confinement of such person, which he or she is authorized and required by law to execute.

2. The offense of failure to execute an arrest warrant is a class A misdemeanor, unless the offense involved is a felony, in which case failure to execute an arrest warrant is a class E felony.

3. It shall be an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the law enforcement officer acted under exigent circumstances in failing to execute an arrest warrant on a person who has committed a misdemeanor offense under chapter 301, 302, 304, or 307 or a misdemeanor traffic offense in another state.

575.205. 1. A person commits the offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment if he or she intentionally removes, alters, tampers with, damages, or destroys electronic monitoring equipment which a court, **the division of probation and parole** or the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** has required such person to wear.

2. This section does not apply to the owner of the equipment or an agent of the owner who is performing ordinary maintenance or repairs on the equipment.

3. The offense of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment is a class D felony.

575.206. 1. A person commits the offense of violating a condition of lifetime supervision if he or she knowingly violates a condition of probation, parole, or conditional release when such condition was imposed by an order of a court under section 559.106 or an order of the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** under section 217.735.

2. The offense of violating a condition of lifetime supervision is a class D felony.

589.042. The court or the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** shall have the authority to require a person who is required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425 to give his or her assigned probation or parole officer access to his or her personal home computer as a condition of probation or parole in order to monitor and prevent such offender from obtaining and

keeping child pornography or from committing an offense under chapter 566. Such access shall allow the probation or parole officer to view the internet use history, computer hardware, and computer software of any computer, including a laptop computer, that the offender owns.

590.030. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for the basic training of peace officers. Such standards may vary for each class of license established pursuant to subsection 2 of section 590.020.

2. The director shall establish minimum age, citizenship, and general education requirements and may require a qualifying score on a certification examination as conditions of eligibility for a peace officer license. Such general education requirements shall require completion of a high school program of education under chapter 167 or obtainment of a General Educational Development (GED) certificate.

3. The director shall provide for the licensure, with or without additional basic training, of peace officers possessing credentials by other states or jurisdictions, including federal and military law enforcement officers.

4. The director shall establish a procedure for obtaining a peace officer license and shall issue the proper license when the requirements of this chapter have been met.

5. As conditions of licensure, all licensed peace officers shall:

(1) Obtain continuing law enforcement education pursuant to rules to be promulgated by the POST commission; **[**and**]**

(2) Maintain a current address of record on file with the director; **and**

(3) Submit to being fingerprinted on or before January 1, 2022, and at any time a peace officer is commissioned with a different law enforcement agency, for the purpose of a criminal history background check and enrollment in the state and federal Rap Back programs, pursuant to section 43.540. The criminal history background check shall include the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The resulting report shall be forwarded to the officer's commissioning law enforcement agency at the time of enrollment and Rap Back enrollment shall be for the purpose of the requirements of subsection 3 of section 590.070 and subsection 2 of section 590.118. An officer shall take all necessary steps to maintain enrollment in Rap Back at all law enforcement agencies where the officer is commissioned for as long as the officer is commissioned with that agency.

6. A peace officer license shall automatically expire if the licensee fails to hold a commission as a peace officer for a period of five consecutive years, provided that the POST commission shall provide for the relicensure of such persons and may require retraining as a condition of eligibility for relicensure, and provided that the director may provide for the continuing licensure, subject to restrictions, of persons who hold and exercise a law enforcement commission requiring a peace officer license but not meeting the definition of a peace officer pursuant to this chapter.

7. All law enforcement agencies shall enroll in the state and federal Rap Back programs on or before January 1, 2022, and continue to remain enrolled. The law enforcement agency shall take all necessary steps to maintain officer enrollment for all officers commissioned with that agency in the Rap Back programs. An officer shall submit to being

fingerprinted at any law enforcement agency upon commissioning and for as long as the officer is commissioned with that agency.

590.070. 1. The chief executive officer of each law enforcement agency shall, within thirty days after commissioning any peace officer, notify the director on a form to be adopted by the director. The director may require the chief executive officer to conduct a current criminal history background check and to forward the resulting report to the director.

2. The chief executive officer of each law enforcement agency shall, within thirty days after any licensed peace officer departs from employment or otherwise ceases to be commissioned, notify the director on a form to be adopted by the director. Such notice shall state the circumstances surrounding the departure from employment or loss of commission and shall specify any of the following that apply:

(1) The officer failed to meet the minimum qualifications for commission as a peace officer;

(2) The officer violated municipal, state or federal law;

(3) The officer violated the regulations of the law enforcement agency; or

(4) The officer was under investigation for violating municipal, state or federal law, or for gross violations of the law enforcement agency regulations.

3. Whenever the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency has reasonable grounds to believe that any peace officer commissioned by the agency is subject to discipline pursuant to section 590.080, the chief executive officer shall report such knowledge to the director.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief executive officer of each law enforcement agency has absolute immunity from suit for compliance with this section, unless the chief executive officer presented false information to the director with the intention of causing reputational harm to the peace officer.

590.075. The chief executive officer of each law enforcement agency shall, prior to commissioning any peace officer, request a certified copy from the director of all notifications received pursuant to section 590.070 and the director shall provide all notifications stored electronically to the chief executive officer who requested the notifications within three business days after receipt of request. If the director receives any additional notifications regarding the candidate for commissioning within sixty days of a chief executive officer's request under this section, a copy of such notifications shall be forwarded by the director to the requesting chief executive officer within three business days following receipt.

590.192. 1. There is hereby established the "Critical Incident Stress Management Program" within the department of public safety. The program shall provide services for peace officers to assist in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma resulting from a response to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event. Such services may include consultation, risk assessment, education, intervention, and other crisis intervention services provided by the department to peace officers affected by a critical incident. For purposes of this section, a "critical incident" shall mean any event outside the usual realm of human experience that is markedly distressing or evokes reactions of intense fear, helplessness, or horror

and involves the perceived threat to a person's physical integrity or the physical integrity of someone else.

2. All peace officers shall be required to meet with a program service provider once every three to five years for a mental health check-in. The program service provider shall send a notification to the peace officer's commanding officer that he or she completed such check-in.

3. Any information disclosed by a peace officer shall be privileged and shall not be used as evidence in criminal, administrative, or civil proceedings against the peace officer unless:

(1) A program representative reasonably believes the disclosure is necessary to prevent harm to a person who received services or to prevent harm to another person;

(2) The person who received the services provides written consent to the disclosure; or

(3) The person receiving services discloses information that is required to be reported under mandatory reporting laws.

4. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "988 Public Safety Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the general assembly. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and moneys in the fund shall be used solely by the department of public safety for the purposes of providing services for peace officers pursuant to subsection 1 of this section. Such services may include consultation, risk assessment, education, intervention, and other crisis intervention services provided by the department to peace officers affected by a critical incident. The director of public

safety may prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

590.805. 1. A law enforcement officer shall not knowingly use a respiratory choke-hold unless the use is in defense of the officer or another from serious physical injury or death.

2. A respiratory choke-hold includes the use of any body part or object to attempt to control or disable by applying pressure to a person's neck with the purpose of controlling or restricting such person's breathing.

590.1265. 1. The provisions of this section shall be known and may be cited as the "Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021".

2. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Law enforcement agency", the same meaning as defined in section 590.1040;

(2) "Peace officer", the same meaning as defined in section 590.010;

(3) "Serious physical injury", the same meaning as defined in section 556.061;

(4) "Use-of-force incident", an incident in which:

(a) A fatality occurs that is connected to a use of force by a peace officer;

(b) Serious bodily injury occurs that is connected to a use of force by a peace officer; or

(c) In the absence of death or serious physical injury, a peace officer discharges a firearm at, or in the direction of, a person.

3. Starting on March 1, 2022, and at least annually thereafter, each law enforcement agency shall collect and report local data on use-of-force incidents involving peace officers to the National Use of Force Data Collection through the Law Enforcement Enterprise Portal administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Law enforcement agencies shall not include personally identifying information of individual peace officers in their reports.

4. Each law enforcement agency shall additionally report the data submitted under subsection 3 of this section to the department of public safety. Law enforcement agencies shall not include personally identifying information of individual peace officers in their reports.

5. The department of public safety shall, no later than October 31, 2021, develop standards and procedures governing the collection and reporting of use-of-force data

under this section. The standards and procedures shall be consistent with the requirements, definitions, and methods of the National Use of Force Data Collection administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

6. By March 1, 2023, and at least annually thereafter, the department of public safety shall publish the data reported by law enforcement agencies under subsection 4 of this section, including statewide aggregate data and agency-specific data, in a publicly available report on the department of public safety's website. Such data shall be deemed a public record consistent with the provisions and exemptions contained in chapter 610.

7. The department of public safety shall undertake an analysis of any trends and disparities in rates of use of force by all law enforcement agencies, with a report to be released to the public no later than June 30, 2025. The report shall be updated periodically thereafter, but not less than once every five years.

610.120. 1. Except as otherwise provided under section 610.124, records required to be closed shall not be destroyed; they shall be inaccessible to the general public and to all persons other than the defendant except as provided in this section and chapter 43. Closed records shall be available to: criminal justice agencies for the administration of criminal justice pursuant to section 43.500, criminal justice employment, screening persons with access to criminal justice facilities, procedures, and sensitive information; to law enforcement agencies for issuance or renewal of a license, permit, certification, or registration of authority from such agency including but not limited to watchmen, security personnel, **and** private investigators, **[**and persons seeking permits to purchase or

possess a firearm]; those agencies authorized by chapter 43 and applicable state law when submitting fingerprints to the central repository; the sentencing advisory commission created in section 558.019 for the purpose of studying sentencing practices in accordance with chapter 43; to qualified entities for the purpose of screening providers defined in chapter 43; the department of revenue for driver license administration; the department of public safety for the purposes of determining eligibility for crime victims' compensation pursuant to sections 595.010 to 595.075, department of health and senior services for the purpose of licensing and regulating facilities and regulating in-home services provider agencies and federal agencies for purposes of criminal justice administration, criminal justice employment, child, elderly, or disabled care, and for such investigative purposes as authorized by law or presidential executive order.

2. These records shall be made available only for the purposes and to the entities listed in this section. A criminal justice agency receiving a request for criminal history information under its control may require positive identification, to include fingerprints of the subject of the record search, prior to releasing closed record information. Dissemination of closed and open records from the Missouri criminal records repository shall be in accordance with section 43.509. All records which are closed records shall be removed from the records of the courts, administrative agencies, and law enforcement agencies which are available to the public and shall be kept in separate records which are to be held confidential and, where possible, pages of the public record shall be retyped or rewritten omitting those portions of the record which

deal with the defendant's case. If retyping or rewriting is not feasible because of the permanent nature of the record books, such record entries shall be blacked out and recopied in a confidential book.

610.122. 1. Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, any record of arrest recorded pursuant to section 43.503 may be expunged if:

(1) The court determines that the arrest was based on false information and the following conditions exist:

(a) There is no probable cause, at the time of the action to expunge, to believe the individual committed the offense;

(b) No charges will be pursued as a result of the arrest; and

(c) The subject of the arrest did not receive a suspended imposition of sentence for the offense for which the arrest was made or for any offense related to the arrest; or

(2) The court determines the person was arrested for, or was subsequently charged with, a misdemeanor offense of chapter 303 or any moving violation as the term moving violation is defined under section 302.010, except for any intoxication-related traffic offense as intoxication-related traffic offense is defined under section 577.023 and:

(a) Each such offense or violation related to the arrest was subsequently nolle prossed or dismissed, or the accused was found not guilty of each offense or violation; and

(b) The person is not a commercial driver's license holder and was not operating a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the arrest.

2. A record of arrest shall only be eligible for expungement under this section if[:

(1) The subject of the arrest has no prior or subsequent misdemeanor or felony convictions; and

(2)] no civil action is pending relating to the arrest or the records sought to be expunged.

610.140. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of this section, any person may apply to any court in which such person was charged or found guilty of any offenses, violations, or infractions for an order to expunge records of such arrest, plea, trial, or conviction. Subject to the limitations of subsection 12 of this section, a person may apply to have one or more offenses, violations, or infractions expunged if such offense, violation, or infraction occurred within the state of Missouri and was prosecuted under the jurisdiction of a Missouri municipal, associate circuit, or circuit court, so long as such person lists all the offenses, violations, and infractions he or she is seeking to have expunged in the petition and so long as all such offenses, violations, and infractions are not excluded under subsection 2 of this section. If the offenses, violations, or infractions were charged as counts in the same indictment or information or were committed as part of the same course of criminal conduct, the person may include all the related offenses, violations, and infractions in the petition, regardless of the limits of subsection 12 of this section, and the petition shall only count as a petition for expungement of the highest level violation or offense contained in the petition for the purpose of determining future eligibility for expungement.

2. The following offenses, violations, and infractions shall not be eligible for expungement under this section:

(1) Any class A felony offense;

(2) Any dangerous felony as that term is defined in section 556.061;

(3) Any offense that requires registration as a sex offender;

(4) Any felony offense where death is an element of the offense;

(5) Any felony offense of assault; misdemeanor or felony offense of domestic assault; or felony offense of kidnapping;

(6) Any offense listed, or previously listed, in chapter 566 or section 105.454, 105.478, 115.631, 130.028, 188.030, 188.080, 191.677, 194.425, 217.360, 217.385, 334.245, 375.991, 389.653, 455.085, 455.538, 557.035, 565.084, 565.085, 565.086, 565.095, 565.120, 565.130, 565.156, 565.200, 565.214, 566.093, 566.111, 566.115, 568.020, 568.030, 568.032, 568.045, 568.060, 568.065, 568.080, 568.090, 568.175, 569.030, 569.035, 569.040, 569.050, 569.055, 569.060, 569.065, 569.067, 569.072, 569.160, 570.025, 570.090, 570.180, 570.223, 570.224, 570.310, 571.020, 571.060, 571.063, 571.070, 571.072, 571.150, 574.070, 574.105, 574.115, 574.120, 574.130, 575.040, 575.095, 575.153, 575.155, 575.157, 575.159, 575.195, 575.200, 575.210, 575.220, 575.230, 575.240, 575.350, 575.353, 577.078, 577.703, 577.706, 578.008, 578.305, 578.310, or 632.520;

(7) Any offense eligible for expungement under section 577.054 or 610.130;

(8) Any intoxication-related traffic or boating offense as defined in section 577.001, or any offense of

operating an aircraft with an excessive blood alcohol content or while in an intoxicated condition;

(9) Any ordinance violation that is the substantial equivalent of any offense that is not eligible for expungement under this section;

(10) Any violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles when committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to possess a commercial driver's license issued by this state or any other state; and

(11) Any offense of section 571.030, except any offense under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 571.030 where the person was convicted or found guilty prior to January 1, 2017**, or any offense under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 571.030.**

3. The petition shall name as defendants all law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecuting or circuit attorneys, municipal prosecuting attorneys, central state repositories of criminal records, or others who the petitioner has reason to believe may possess the records subject to expungement for each of the offenses, violations, and infractions listed in the petition. The court's order of expungement shall not affect any person or entity not named as a defendant in the action.

4. The petition shall include the following information:

(1) The petitioner's:

(a) Full name;

(b) Sex;

(c) Race;

(d) Driver's license number, if applicable; and

(e) Current address;

(2) Each offense, violation, or infraction for which the petitioner is requesting expungement;

(3) The approximate date the petitioner was charged for each offense, violation, or infraction; and

(4) The name of the county where the petitioner was charged for each offense, violation, or infraction and if any of the offenses, violations, or infractions occurred in a municipality, the name of the municipality for each offense, violation, or infraction; and

(5) The case number and name of the court for each offense.

5. The clerk of the court shall give notice of the filing of the petition to the office of the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney that prosecuted the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition. If the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney objects to the petition for expungement, he or she shall do so in writing within thirty days after receipt of service. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, the court shall hold a hearing within sixty days after any written objection is filed, giving reasonable notice of the hearing to the petitioner. If no objection has been filed within thirty days after receipt of service, the court may set a hearing on the matter and shall give reasonable notice of the hearing to each entity named in the petition. At any hearing, the court may accept evidence and hear testimony on, and may consider, the following criteria for each of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement:

(1) At the time the petition is filed, it has been at least [seven] **three** years if the offense is a felony, or at least [three years] **one year** if the offense is a misdemeanor, municipal offense, or infraction, from the date the petitioner completed any authorized disposition imposed under section 557.011 for each offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition;

(2) **At the time the petition is filed**, the person has not been found guilty of any other misdemeanor or felony, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters **301**, **302**, **303**, 304, and 307, during the time period specified for the underlying offense, violation, or infraction in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(3) The person has satisfied all obligations relating to any such disposition, including the payment of any fines or restitution;

(4) The person does not have charges pending;

(5) The petitioner's habits and conduct demonstrate that the petitioner is not a threat to the public safety of the state; and

(6) The expungement is consistent with the public welfare and the interests of justice warrant the expungement.

A pleading by the petitioner that such petitioner meets the requirements of subdivisions (5) and (6) of this subsection shall create a rebuttable presumption that the expungement is warranted so long as the criteria contained in subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection are otherwise satisfied. The burden shall shift to the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney to rebut the presumption. A victim of an offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition shall have

an opportunity to be heard at any hearing held under this section, and the court may make a determination based solely on such victim's testimony.

6. A petition to expunge records related to an arrest for an eligible offense, violation, or infraction may be made in accordance with the provisions of this section to a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the petitioner was arrested no earlier than three years from the date of arrest; provided that, during such time, the petitioner has not been charged and the petitioner has not been found guilty of any misdemeanor or felony offense.

7. If the court determines that such person meets all the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section for each of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement, the court shall enter an order of expungement. In all cases under this section, the court shall issue an order of expungement or dismissal within six months of the filing of the petition. A copy of the order of expungement shall be provided to the petitioner and each entity possessing records subject to the order, and, upon receipt of the order, each entity shall close any record in its possession relating to any offense, violation, or infraction listed in the petition, in the manner established by section 610.120. The records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in a municipal, associate, or circuit court for any offense, infraction, or violation ordered expunged under this section shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. The central repository shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expunge the records from its files.

8. The order shall not limit any of the petitioner's rights that were restricted as a collateral consequence of such person's criminal record, and such rights shall be restored upon issuance of the order of expungement. **For purposes of 18 U.S.C. 921(a)33(B)(ii), an order or expungement granted pursuant to this section shall be considered a complete removal of all effects of the expunged conviction.** Except as otherwise provided under this section, the effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions as if such events had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrests, pleas, trials, convictions, or expungement in response to an inquiry made of him or her and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement, except the petitioner shall disclose the expunged offense, violation, or infraction to any court when asked or upon being charged with any subsequent offense, violation, or infraction. The expunged offense, violation, or infraction may be considered a prior offense in determining a sentence to be imposed for any subsequent offense that the person is found guilty of committing.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 8 of this section to the contrary, a person granted an expungement shall disclose any expunged offense, violation, or infraction when the disclosure of such information is necessary to complete any application for:

(1) A license, certificate, or permit issued by this state to practice such individual's profession;

(2) Any license issued under chapter 313 or permit issued under chapter 571;

(3) Paid or unpaid employment with an entity licensed under chapter 313, any state-operated lottery, or any emergency services provider, including any law enforcement agency;

(4) Employment with any federally insured bank or savings institution or credit union or an affiliate of such institution or credit union for the purposes of compliance with 12 U.S.C. Section 1829 and 12 U.S.C. Section 1785;

(5) Employment with any entity engaged in the business of insurance or any insurer for the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1033, 18 U.S.C. Section 1034, or other similar law which requires an employer engaged in the business of insurance to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment; or

(6) Employment with any employer that is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

An employer shall notify an applicant of the requirements under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an expunged offense, violation, or infraction shall not be grounds for automatic disqualification of an applicant, but may be a factor for denying employment, or a professional license, certificate, or permit; except that, an offense, violation, or infraction expunged under the provisions of this section may be grounds for automatic disqualification if the application is for employment under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection.

10. A person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been convicted of a crime if, after the granting of the expungement, the person has no public record of a misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction. The person, however, shall answer such an inquiry affirmatively and disclose his or her criminal convictions, including any offense or violation expunged under this section or similar law, if the employer is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

11. If the court determines that the petitioner has not met the criteria for any of the offenses, violations, or infractions listed in the petition for expungement or the petitioner has knowingly provided false information in the petition, the court shall enter an order dismissing the petition. Any person whose petition for expungement has been dismissed by the court for failure to meet the criteria set forth in subsection 5 of this section may not refile another petition until a year has passed since the date of filing for the previous petition.

12. A person may be granted more than one expungement under this section provided that during his or her lifetime, the total number of offenses, violations, or infractions for which orders of expungement are granted to the person shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) Not more than two misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that have an authorized term of imprisonment; and

(2) Not more than one felony offense.

A person may be granted expungement under this section for any number of infractions. Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from maintaining records to ensure that an individual has not exceeded the limitations of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or impair in any way the subsequent use of any record expunged under this section of any arrests or findings of guilt by a law enforcement agency, criminal justice agency, prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney, including its use as a prior offense, violation, or infraction.

13. The court shall make available a form for pro se petitioners seeking expungement, which shall include the following statement: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.".

14. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the availability of expungement to any person under any other law.

650.055. 1. Every individual who:

(1) Is found guilty of a felony or any offense under chapter 566; or

(2) Is seventeen years of age or older and arrested for burglary in the first degree under section 569.160, or burglary in the second degree under section 569.170, or a felony offense under chapter 565, 566, 567, 568, or 573; or

(3) Has been determined to be a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513; or

(4) Is an individual required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425;

shall have a fingerprint and blood or scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis.

2. Any individual subject to DNA collection and profiling analysis under this section shall provide a DNA sample:

(1) Upon booking at a county jail or detention facility; or

(2) Upon entering or before release from the department of corrections reception and diagnostic centers; or

(3) Upon entering or before release from a county jail or detention facility, state correctional facility, or any other detention facility or institution, whether operated by a private, local, or state agency, or any mental health facility if committed as a sexually violent predator pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513; or

(4) When the state accepts a person from another state under any interstate compact, or under any other reciprocal agreement with any county, state, or federal agency, or any other provision of law, whether or not the person is confined or released, the acceptance is conditional on the person providing a DNA sample if the person was found guilty of a felony offense in any other jurisdiction; or

(5) If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated, persons on probation, as defined in section 217.650, and on parole, as also defined in section 217.650; or

(6) At the time of registering as a sex offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425.

3. The Missouri state highway patrol and department of corrections shall be responsible for ensuring adherence to the law. Any person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to this section shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri state highway patrol and the department of corrections. Authorized personnel collecting or assisting in the collection of samples shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner. Such force may be used as necessary to the effectual carrying out and application of such processes and operations. The enforcement of these provisions by the authorities in charge of state correctional institutions and others having custody or jurisdiction over individuals included in subsection 1 of this section which shall not be set aside or reversed is hereby made mandatory. The **[**board**]** **division** of probation **[**or**]** **and** parole shall recommend that an individual on probation or parole who refuses to provide a DNA sample have his or her probation or parole revoked. In the event that a person's DNA sample is not adequate for any reason, the person shall provide another sample for analysis.

4. The procedure and rules for the collection, analysis, storage, expungement, use of DNA database records and privacy concerns shall not conflict with procedures and rules applicable to the Missouri DNA profiling system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

5. Unauthorized use or dissemination of individually identifiable DNA information in a database for purposes other than criminal justice or law enforcement is a class A misdemeanor.

6. Implementation of sections 650.050 to 650.100 shall be subject to future appropriations to keep Missouri's DNA system compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA databank system.

7. All DNA records and biological materials retained in the DNA profiling system are considered closed records pursuant to chapter 610. All records containing any information held or maintained by any person or by any agency, department, or political subdivision of the state concerning an individual's DNA profile shall be strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed, except to:

(1) Peace officers, as defined in section 590.010, and other employees of law enforcement agencies who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(2) The attorney general or any assistant attorneys general acting on his or her behalf, as defined in chapter 27;

(3) Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys as defined in chapter 56, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties;

(4) The individual whose DNA sample has been collected, or his or her attorney; or

(5) Associate circuit judges, circuit judges, judges of the courts of appeals, supreme court judges, and their employees who need to obtain such records to perform their public duties.

8. Any person who obtains records pursuant to the provisions of this section shall use such records only for investigative and prosecutorial purposes, including but not limited to use at any criminal trial, hearing, or proceeding; or for law enforcement identification purposes, including identification of human remains. Such records

shall be considered strictly confidential and shall only be released as authorized by this section.

9. (1) An individual may request expungement of his or her DNA sample and DNA profile through the court issuing the reversal or dismissal, or through the court granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040. A certified copy of the court order establishing that such conviction has been reversed, guilty plea has been set aside, or expungement has been granted under section 568.040 shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory. Upon receipt of the court order, the laboratory will determine that the requesting individual has no other qualifying offense as a result of any separate plea or conviction and no other qualifying arrest prior to expungement.

(2) A person whose DNA record or DNA profile has been included in the state DNA database in accordance with this section and sections 650.050, 650.052, and 650.100 may request expungement on the grounds that the conviction has been reversed, the guilty plea on which the authority for including that person's DNA record or DNA profile was based has been set aside, or an expungement of all official records has been granted by the court under section 568.040.

(3) Upon receipt of a written request for expungement, a certified copy of the final court order reversing the conviction, setting aside the plea, or granting an expungement of all official records under section 568.040, and any other information necessary to ascertain the validity of the request, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records and identifiable information in the state DNA database pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of the

person, unless the Missouri state highway patrol determines that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample. Within thirty days after the receipt of the court order, the Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the individual that it has expunged his or her DNA sample and DNA profile, or the basis for its determination that the person is otherwise obligated to submit a DNA sample.

(4) The Missouri state highway patrol is not required to destroy any item of physical evidence obtained from a DNA sample if evidence relating to another person would thereby be destroyed.

(5) Any identification, warrant, arrest, or evidentiary use of a DNA match derived from the database shall not be excluded or suppressed from evidence, nor shall any conviction be invalidated or reversed or plea set aside due to the failure to expunge or a delay in expunging DNA records.

10. When a DNA sample is taken from an individual pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section and the prosecutor declines prosecution and notifies the arresting agency of that decision, the arresting agency shall notify the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory within ninety days of receiving such notification. Within thirty days of being notified by the arresting agency that the prosecutor has declined prosecution, the Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory shall determine whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken and retained. If the individual has no other qualifying offenses or arrests, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database taken at the arrest for which the prosecution was declined

pertaining to the person and destroy the DNA sample of such person.

11. When a DNA sample is taken of an arrestee for any offense listed under subsection 1 of this section and charges are filed:

(1) If the charges are later withdrawn, the prosecutor shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory that such charges have been withdrawn;

(2) If the case is dismissed, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such dismissal;

(3) If the court finds at the preliminary hearing that there is no probable cause that the defendant committed the offense, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such finding;

(4) If the defendant is found not guilty, the court shall notify the state highway patrol crime laboratory of such verdict.

If the state highway patrol crime laboratory receives notice under this subsection, such crime laboratory shall determine, within thirty days, whether the individual has any other qualifying offenses or arrests that would require a DNA sample to be taken. If the individual has no other qualifying arrests or offenses, the crime laboratory shall expunge all DNA records in the database pertaining to such person and destroy the person's DNA sample.

650.058. 1. Notwithstanding the sovereign immunity of the state, any individual who was found guilty of a felony in a Missouri court and was later determined to be actually innocent of such crime solely as a result of DNA profiling analysis may be paid restitution. The individual may receive an amount of one hundred dollars per day for each

day of postconviction incarceration for the crime for which the individual is determined to be actually innocent. The petition for the payment of said restitution shall be filed with the sentencing court. For the purposes of this section, the term "actually innocent" shall mean:

(1) The individual was convicted of a felony for which a final order of release was entered by the court;

(2) All appeals of the order of release have been exhausted;

(3) The individual was not serving any term of a sentence for any other crime concurrently with the sentence for which he or she is determined to be actually innocent, unless such individual was serving another concurrent sentence because his or her parole was revoked by a court or the **[**board of probation and**]** parole **board** in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated. Regardless of whether any other basis may exist for the revocation of the person's probation or parole at the time of conviction for the crime for which the person is later determined to be actually innocent, when the court's or the **[**board of probation and parole's**]** **parole board's** sole stated reason for the revocation in its order is the conviction for the crime for which the person is later determined to be actually innocent, such order shall, for purposes of this section only, be conclusive evidence that their probation or parole was revoked in connection with the crime for which the person has been exonerated; and

(4) Testing ordered under section 547.035, or testing by the order of any state or federal court, if such person was exonerated on or before August 28, 2004, or testing ordered under section 650.055, if such person was or is

exonerated after August 28, 2004, demonstrates a person's innocence of the crime for which the person is in custody.

Any individual who receives restitution under this section shall be prohibited from seeking any civil redress from the state, its departments and agencies, or any employee thereof, or any political subdivision or its employees. This section shall not be construed as a waiver of sovereign immunity for any purposes other than the restitution provided for herein. The department of corrections shall determine the aggregate amount of restitution owed during a fiscal year. If insufficient moneys are appropriated each fiscal year to pay restitution to such persons, the department shall pay each individual who has received an order awarding restitution a pro rata share of the amount appropriated. Provided sufficient moneys are appropriated to the department, the amounts owed to such individual shall be paid on June thirtieth of each subsequent fiscal year, until such time as the restitution to the individual has been paid in full. However, no individual awarded restitution under this subsection shall receive more than thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars during each fiscal year. No interest on unpaid restitution shall be awarded to the individual. No individual who has been determined by the court to be actually innocent shall be responsible for the costs of care under section 217.831.

2. If the results of the DNA testing confirm the person's guilt, then the person filing for DNA testing under section 547.035, shall:

(1) Be liable for any reasonable costs incurred when conducting the DNA test, including but not limited to the cost of the test. Such costs shall be determined by the

court and shall be included in the findings of fact and conclusions of law made by the court; and

(2) Be sanctioned under the provisions of section 217.262.

3. A petition for payment of restitution under this section may only be filed by the individual determined to be actually innocent or the individual's legal guardian. No claim or petition for restitution under this section may be filed by the individual's heirs or assigns. An individual's right to receive restitution under this section is not assignable or otherwise transferrable. The state's obligation to pay restitution under this section shall cease upon the individual's death. Any beneficiary designation that purports to bequeath, assign, or otherwise convey the right to receive such restitution shall be void and unenforceable.

4. An individual who is determined to be actually innocent of a crime under this chapter shall automatically be granted an order of expungement from the court in which he or she pled guilty or was sentenced to expunge from all official records all recordations of his or her arrest, plea, trial or conviction. Upon granting of the order of expungement, the records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in an associate or circuit division of the court shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by order of the court for good cause shown. The effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction and as if such event had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false

statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, plea, trial, conviction or expungement in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose whatsoever and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement under this section.

[211.438. Expanding services from seventeen years of age to eighteen years of age is a new service and shall not be effective until an appropriation sufficient to fund the expanded service is provided therefor.]

[211.439. The repeal and reenactment of sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.321, 211.421, 211.425, 211.431, and 221.044 shall become effective on January 1, 2021.]

[217.660. 1. The chairman of the board of probation and parole shall be the director of the division.

2. In addition to the compensation as a member of the board, any chairman whose term of office began before August 28, 1999, shall receive three thousand eight hundred seventy-five dollars per year for duties as chairman.]

Section B. The repeal and reenactment of sections 50.327, 57.317, and 304.050 of this act shall become effective January 1, 2022.

Section C. Because immediate action is necessary to protect children, because immediate action is necessary to expand services from seventeen years of age to eighteen years of age, and because immediate action is necessary to ensure women incarcerated or held in custody are able to address their basic health needs, the enactment of sections 211.012, 217.199, and 221.065, the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.181 and 211.435, and the repeal of sections 211.438 and 211.439 of section A of this act are deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and are hereby declared

to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of sections 211.012, 217.199, and 221.065, the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.181 and 211.435, and the repeal of sections 211.438 and 211.439 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

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